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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese in relation to the Primary Education Act, which excludes religious instruction from the State schools. After deploring that educational legislation in France and other countries has become affected by the secularising tendencies of the age, the Archbishop enjoins parents, wherever they have an opportunity, to send their children to Cl ristian schools. In places, however, where no educational provision beyond the State school exists, parents are charged personally to undertake the religious instruction of their children. They are at the same time "carefully to watch that the faith of their children is exposed to no peril in the school that they may frequent; that neither the language of the masters, nor their conduct, nor the books put into the hands of their pupils, nor the explanations given shall be of a nature to shake their principles or diminish the respect due to sacred truth." In all cases of such peril the children are to be at once removed if no redress can be obtained. On this point the Archbishop's language is absolute. "No human consideration," he says, "no damage to be avoided, no interest to be considered must have any power to release you from the fulfilment of this duty." The Archbishop's pastoral was read on Sunday in all the parishes of his diocese.

The case of "Marseilles *v.* the Empress Eugénie" came on for hearing on Saturday before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of that town. M. Barne, member of the French Senate, appeared for the town; and M. Aycard, assisted by M. Bournat, a Deputy under the Empire, for the Empress. The action is brought to obtain possession of the Imperial residence situated at the entrance of the old port on the promontory of Pharo. This, it is contended on the part of the Empress, is private property, but the town claim it as belonging to the Corporation. The palace was built under the following circumstances:—When the Imperial Government ordered that the Lazaretto of the town should be transferred to the Forioul Islands, the Corporation claimed the vast area upon which it had stood. This claim being disputed by the State, negotiations for a compromise, which extended over three years, ensued. These were concluded in favour of the town, thanks to the personal intervention, of the Emperor. As a token of acknowledgment for the services rendered, the Corporation tendered to the Emperor the offer of a piece of ground sufficient for the site of an Imperial Palace. This was accepted as an occasion of "giving the town of Marseilles a new evidence of sympathy and of drawing closer the ties connecting the Emperor with the great city." M. Lafuel, the architect of the Louvre, was then instructed to make the plans, and the Palace was built at the personal cost of the Emperor. After the case had been opened on the part of the town, the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* supplies the following:—

M. Pasteur, the great explorer in the paths of physical science, whose discovery of the disease of the respiratory organs of cattle being due to living organisms, and of its curability by inoculation, ranks next to that of vaccine by Jenner, took his seat on Thursday in the French Academy, among the forty *immortels*, in the room of M. Littré. More than usual interest attached to his speech, all the more so that it was known that it would be replied to by M. Renan, and that this eminent man of science holds views respecting religious matters equally opposed to the Positivism of his illustrious predecessor and the vague Deism of the author of *La Vie de Jésus*. The hall was crowded with the *élite* of the political, social, and literary notabilities in Paris. It is the duty of a new member on taking his seat in the Académie to deliver a more or less eulogistic essay on the life, character, and labours of the defunct Academician whose chair he is called upon to occupy. Hence great curiosity was felt to hear how M. Pasteur would deal with the career of M. Littré, whom many of his contemporaries regarded as the chief exponent of Materialism. Nothing could surpass the delicate tact with which M. Pasteur dealt with this question. He said:—

When he had reached his fortieth year a crisis occurred in the belief of M. Littré. He had just read a work of Auguste Comte, entitled *A System of Positive Philosophy*, which made upon him an extraordinary impression. The fundamental principle of Auguste Comte consists in setting aside all metaphysical research as to first or final causes; to reduce all ideas and theories to fact, and consider as certain only that which can be proved by the demonstration of experience. That system includes a classification of sciences, and an alleged law of history which is summed up in the affirmation that the conceptions of the human mind pass successively through three stages—the theological stage, the metaphysical stage, and the scientific or positive stage. M. Littré was incessant in his praise of that doctrine; and its author, according to him, was one of the men whom posterity will place upon a pinnacle; and he regarded *Positive Philosophy* as one of those works which change the level of human understanding. Interrogated as to what he most prized in the use he had made of his laborious life, no doubt he would have dealt with self-satisfaction upon the part he had filled as the sincere and persevering apostle of Positivism. It is not uncommon to find the most learned men occasionally losing the consciousness of their real merit; and, as to the work of Auguste Comte, I feel bound to say that I have arrived at a very different conclusion from M. Littré. This arises from the different nature of our labours. M. Littré was chiefly engaged upon works of historical research and of scientific and literary erudition. The subject matter of such studies is to be found exclusively in facts belonging to the past, to which nothing can be added, and from which nothing can be taken. The method of observation is sufficient which cannot, in the majority of cases, lead to rigorous demonstrations. Now, the essential feature of experimentalism is to reject all but strictly conclusive demonstrations. The error both of Comte and of M. Littré was to make a confusion between the experimental method and the narrower one of observation. Both being unaware of what experiment really means, they gave to the word the signification assigned to it in ordinary conversation, which is different from its scientific meaning. In the former case, observation leads men to infer, legitimately or not, that some things may exist or come to pass because other things have been. Scientific experiment, the true experimental method, admits of nothing short of irrefutable proof.

In clear and cogent language, occasionally rising to eloquence, M. Pasteur pointed out that Cemte's dogmatism gave Littré's mind quiet by suppressing metaphysical research. He said to himself, "You have not to trouble yourself about the origin, or the end of things; about God, the soul, or metaphysics." Yet it was a mistake to represent Littré as a resolute and confident Atheist.

The religious beliefs of others were to him no indifferent matter; he said himself, "I am too deeply conscious of the sufferings and trials that beset human life willingly to deprive any human being of those convictions which sustain him in his various troubles." He no more denies the existence of God than he denies the immortality of the soul. He sets aside all thought about it because he proclaims the impossibility of its being scientifically proved.

In his peroration M. Pasteur eloquently proclaimed his belief in spiritualism.

The great, the obvious deficiency of the Comtist system is that in its Positivist conception of the world it discards the most important of all positive notions, that of the Infinite. Beyond the starry vault above us, what is there? Other starry skies. Well, and beyond those? The human mind, swayed by an invincible impulse, will never cease to inquire what there is beyond, and there is no point in time or space which can set at rest the implacable question. It is no use to reply that beyond any given point there are boundless space, time, or magnitude. Such words convey no tangible meaning to the human mind. The man who proclaims the existence of the Infinite (and there is no man who does not) accumulates in that bare statement more supernatural elements than are to be found in the miracles recorded in all religions; for the notion of the Infinite had this double character—that it is at once self-evident, that it forces itself upon the mind, and yet is incomprehensible. When that notion masters our mind, nothing is left for us but to bow down and kneel, and at that moment of poignant anguish, a man must crave mercy from his reason. All the springs of intellectual life are like to be mapped, and one feels oneself liable to the sublime madness of Pascal. This positive and primordial motion, with all its consequences in the life of societies, Positivism sets at nought. The Greeks understood the mysterious power of the unseen world. They have left us the noblest word in our language "enthusiasm"—*en Theos*—an inner God. The greatness of human deeds can be measured by the inspiration that gives them birth. Happy the man who has an inner God within him, an ideal of beauty, and who obeys his behests. The ideal of art, the ideal of science, the ideal of country, the ideal of the virtues of the Gospel—those are the living sources of great ideas and noble deeds. They are illumined by a gleam from the Infinite. M. Littré had an inner God. The idea that filled his soul was the passion of work and the love of humanity. It has often happened to me to picture him to myself seated beside his wife, as a picture of the early times of Christianity, he looking towards the earth full of compassion for those who suffer, she, a fervent Catholic, her eyes turned towards heaven; he inspired by all terrestrial virtues, she under the influence of Divine greatness; both uniting in one common impulse and one common heart the two hallowed virtues that form the halo round the head of the Man-God, that which proceeds from devotion to what is human, that which emanates from ardent love of the Divinity; she a saint in the canonical sense of the word; he a saint, but a lay one. This expression is not my own; I heard it from the lips of those that knew him best.

The critical and very worldly audience of the Académie Française were deeply stirred by this eloquent profession of faith by the foremost man of science of the day, and the applause which greeted M. Pasteur when he sat down conveyed the feeling that many hearts had been touched by his noble words.

M. Renan's speech was a masterpiece of style, but, lacking the deep and earnest feeling of M. Pasteur, it was hardly so telling. He paid a magnificent tribute to M. Pasteur's labours in the field of science; and his personal reminiscences of M. Littré had all the charm and interest of anecdotal biography. What, however, was more appreciated was his attempt to refute M. Pasteur's anti-Materialist theories. As to Comte, he admitted that he thought no better of him than M. Pasteur did, yet, he added:—

When I see so many men of sterling worth, in France, England, and America, taking Comte's name as a flag, I cannot help feeling deeply impressed. I cannot help thinking, from what experience I have of the human mind, that Comte will occupy a prominent place in the history of philosophy. It will be an error, no doubt, but then there will be so many.

M. Renan proceeded to deal with M. Pasteur's spiritualism. He said:—

It is more prudent not to connect the fate of moral creeds with any given system. We shall never solve the enigma that at once torments and enthrals us. For my part, when these fundamental dogmas are denied, I feel half inclined to believe them; but when they are affirmed otherwise than in good verse, I experience invincible doubts. When I find virtue calculating on the eternal life as a good investment I feel tempted to insinuate that the investment may prove a disappointment after all.

M. Renan instanced Lucian, Montaigne, Voltaire, as specimens of intellectual good health, and described as the greatest of sages the writer of the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, which, by the way, he has just translated. He proceeded:—

You say that the man who proclaims the existence of the Infinite accumulates in that bare assertion more miracles than are recorded in all religions. It seems to me that you go a little too far. You are giving a certificate of credibility to very strange things. Perhaps you will allow me to point out that religions profess to be facts, and must, as facts, be put to the crucial test of historical criticism. Now religious history is full of supernatural facts, and M. Littré excelled in demonstrating that they did not occur; and if they do not occur, we may ask, with Cicero, is it because these sacred agencies have disappeared, or because men have grown less credulous?

This speech failed to shake the impression of that of M. Pasteur.

ITALY.—Dr. Schlözer, the newly-appointed Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, went to the Vatican on Friday morning formally to present his credentials. The Minister was introduced by the Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies, and was received by the Pope seated on his throne and surrounded by all the functionaries of his *Camera Secréta*, both lay and ecclesiastical In receiving the letters Leo XIII. expressed his satisfaction at diplomatic relations having been re-established with the Holy See, and the conviction that they would lead to the religious peace which was desired. After the Pontifical Court had withdrawn Dr. Schlözer remained for some time in private conversation with the Pope, and then went to pay the customary visit of ceremony to Cardinal Jacobini. Cardinal M'Cabe will leave Rome for Ireland early next week.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Rome telegraphed on Monday:—

"For some days it has been known in clerical circles that the Pope was indisposed, but the illness was considered unimportant. Since Sunday, however, he has become so much worse as to cause disquietude. Those around him say there is nothing immediately alarming, but his prolonged confinement to the Vatican is evidently telling disastrously on his health and causing great prostration. Always accustomed to much movement, and eating with a good appetite, he now cannot eat, and continually complains of weariness. His digestion is altogether disordered. Although accustomed to very early hours, he is now unable to rise before nine or ten o'clock. A great number of important audiences have been deferred *sine die*. His medical advisers urge an immediate change of air to some high locality. The Pope asked his physician, 'Is that indispensable, doctor?' On receiving an affirmative reply, he said, 'We will see if our duties will permit it.'"

The marriage between the Countess Anna Pecci, niece of his Holiness Leo XIII., and the Marchese Carlo Canali of Rieti was celebrated at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning by Cardinal Pecci, uncle of the bride, in the private chapel of his residence in the Palazzo Barberina. Among the prelates and distinguished personages present were the Pope's Maggiordomo and Maestro di Camera, expressly sent by his Holiness. The witnesses, who were chosen by the Pope, were the Marchese Cesare Crispolti and the Baron Benedetto Cappelletti, both of Rieti, and Noble Guards of his Holiness. The bride, who is a tall, graceful brunette, of slight figure, was dressed in white satin with a long lace veil descending to her feet, and wore orange blossoms in her hair and on her corsage. On her neck she wore a splendid necklace, the gift of Cardinal Pecci. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom went to St. Peter's to venerate the tomb of the Apostles, and thence to the Vatican, where they were received in private audience by the Pope. Afterwards they paid the customary visit of etiquette to Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State. The Pope has presented the bridegroom with a magnificent picture in mosaic, and a precious reliquary of one of the newly-canonised saints.

AMERICA.—A cyclone on Saturday destroyed Monticello, Louisiana, leaving only three buildings on the outskirts standing. Ten persons were killed and many injured, twenty seriously. Of the 150 population few escaped without some injury. The cyclone's track was about 800 yards long when it disappeared. Other serious tornadoes are reported to have occurred on Saturday at Atalanta, when two persons were killed; and at Chicago, where the wind blew some railway cars from the siding on to the main line, thus causing a collision whereby one person was killed and two injured.

Nearly 20,000 emigrants arrived in New York last week, consisting largely of Germans and Italians. The officials at the Castle Garden Labour Bureau report that the demand for labour is extensive from all parts of the country, and immediate employment is provided for all who need it.

In the House, during the debate on the subject of the imprisoned American suspects in Ireland on Monday night, Mr. Robinson made a wild speech, saying that Minister Lowell's recall was advisable, and also war with England if she refused to comply with the American demands. Mr. Cox (New York) said that it was not the policy of Congress to ask Mr. Lowell to beg Lord Granville in honeyed phrases to "release our citizens," but to demand it in the name of fifty millions of people as the right of our citizens. Mr. Orth (Republican, Indiana), representing the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that this was one of the most delicate questions which had ever come before Congress. He had sympathy with the Irish people—with all peoples deprived of their rights—but there was a great difference between sympathy and duty. This Government, in view of its treaty obligations, could not apply its sympathy to foment trouble in a neighbouring country. American citizenship should be used as a shield, not as a sword. He defended the Foreign Committee from the adverse criticism passed on their action. They and the President had all acted for the best, and realised that the question was one of the most intricate and delicate which had entered into American diplomacy since the close of the war. To show the importance of the House having full information before acting, Mr. Orth declared that M'Enery, one of the men included in Mr. Robinson's resolution, was not an American citizen, and that another, Mahony, when arrested, was holding an office in Great Britain. The House was thus asked to demand the release of men not American citizens. If this resolution were taken from the Committee, it would be against the Committee's unanimous judgment. Peter Deuster, of Wisconsin, Democrat member of the Foreign Committee, and of German birth, after speaking of his desire to protect naturalised citizens, said he knew that the Committee was not at fault. The State Department realised the importance of the question, whether the House did or not. He was accredited with no confidential authority, but he could imagine a party in England watching every movement of Mr. Gladstone's Government, which would be only too glad, on the pretence of undue partiality shown to American citizens, to move a vote of want of confidence in order to upset Mr. Gladstone's efforts. It was barely possible that Mr. Gladstone's Government was between the devil and the deep sea on this question. There might be a party in England desirous to crush Ireland under the hoof of a relentless war, and it was well to pause and consider whether this was the proper time to vote a resolution of demand or defiance to the British Government. Negotiations were continuing by cable, and if the House would forbear until even next week, the Committee hoped to be able to report back the resolution with the intelligence that all American prisoners had been released. But now it was proposed to discharge the Committee and slap England in the face. "Is it wise to do this in the present state of the negotiations? There is no party difference about the practical point of releasing Americans. Sympathy with Ireland belongs to no party." Mr. Deuster paid a high tribute to Ireland, which the House applauded He concluded by saying, "While we cherish this feeling, we do not rebuke England, but simply register a hope that under just laws, humanely administered and willingly obeyed, the peace and prosperity now brooding over England may also shed their benign influence over the happy Emerald Isle." (Cheers.) Mr. Blunt, Democrat (Georgia), opposed Mr. Robinson's resolution, because it presented a question which might involve this country in a tremendous conflict with England. He presumed that if the President made a prompt demand the gentlemen now criticising the Committee were prepared to stand by him in that demand, and also to stand by Mr. Robinson when he said, "If the demand be declined, I mean war." This was a matter between two of the greatest nations of the globe. "If war comes between them it will be no child's play." This generation knew what war meant. The American people did not want it unless on just grounds; but if a demand were made in good faith he trusted there would be no retrocession; and that the United States would not make itself contemptible by empty boasting. He also defended the Committee's action. Mr. Wilson, Democrat (West Virginia), spoke in a similar vein. Mr. Robinson, finding himself practically unsupported, withdrew his resolution, which ordered the President to demand the release of American citizens. Mr. Cox, after criticising Mr. Deuster for, as he described it, eulogising the Gladstone Government, offered a resolution asking the President "to communicate any additional information on the subject, and also to continue his efforts for the prompt release or trial of any American citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland." The House adopted the resolution without a division.

The shooting of Jesse James, the outlaw and train robber, at St. Joseph, Missouri, on April 3, has caused a great sensation throughout the western country. James had for a long time had large rewards set upon his head:—

He was, it is said, planning a new robbery, with the aid of two men, Robert and Charles Ford. They, it appears, had been engaged in robberies with him before, but having made an arrangement with the Governor of Missouri to get part of the rewards offered for James's capture or death, they were engaged at this time, according to their claim, only in a bit of detective work. The Express and railway companies, and State and local Governments had offered rewards aggregating a large sum, so that the inducement for their action was strong. They had lived in the same house with James for some time, and at nine o'clock in the morning on April 3 the three were together in a front room. Unconscious of danger, James, who had just got out of bed, unbuckled his belt, which contained his pistols, and threw it on the bed, preparatory to washing himself. He was then unarmed, when Robert Ford suddenly pulled out a revolver and shot him quickly in the back of the head. He died almost instantly. His wife rushed screaming into the room and flung herself upon the prostrate body. The Fords gave themselves up to the police; the town was in a flame of excitement; and hundreds recognised the corpse of the great bandit, who had been so often reported killed, yet reappeared. The murderer Ford is a young man aged twenty-two, of so slight and boyish appearance as hardly to be supposed daring enough for such a deed. The murder was cowardly, and is so generally characterised, but it rids the frontier of its greatest outlaw. The brothers Ford have since been tried, convicted, sentenced to be hanged, and—as promised in advance—at once pardoned. The *Times* correspondent says:

This murder of James will probably put an end to the gang of outlaws who have been robbing frontier banks and railway trains for a decade; as it is said there is no other leader who is so bold and daring as this noted highwayman has shown himself during his chequered and desperate career.

The *World* alone of the New York papers comments on the final refusal to reprieve the convict Lamson. It affects to be very angry, and says it is impossible that Sir W. Harcourt had time to properly consider the American evidence, and that the American people hold Mr. Gladstone responsible for the headlong judicial murder of an American. "We heard," it adds, "a good deal from England about the scandals of the Guiteau trial. Nothing in that story is comparable to the injustice and brutality of the headlong violence of the proceeding of England in the Lamson case."

GERMANY.—The German students intend to form an association for the purpose of condemning duelling, which has increased at an alarming rate lately.

The extraordinary session of the German Parliament was opened on Thursday. The speech read on the occasion on behalf of the Emperor commences by referring to the Imperial message of November last, and announces the reintroduction of the Working Men's Accident Insurance Bill, which is now based upon the statutes of the benefit societies. Bills will also be introduced for the compulsory insurance of working men against illness, and the amendment of trade regulations. On the question of the reform of taxation, the speech points out the necessity of repealing the oppressive direct taxes in the states of the empire, and also the augmentations made in the communal tax. The Federal Governments sharing this conviction propose to substitute indirect taxation, which would increase the revenue of the empire, and for this end the taxation of tobacco presents itself as one of the chief available means. It is only in regard to the form which such taxation should take that a divergence of views exists. The speech proceeds to state that the majority of the Federal Governments are in favour of a tobacco monopoly, and that only in case this project should not be sanctioned by the national representation would other proposals be taken into consideration. Should no increase of the Imperial revenue in any form be approved, the Government, to the Emperor's deep regret, would renounce the idea of a reform of taxation for the present. After announcing a modification in the tariff affecting the flour mill industry and the conclusion of a consular treaty between Germany and Brazil, the speech says that the foreign affairs of the empire continue to justify in every respect the confidence felt by the Emperor in the continuance of the pacific and friendly relations with the Powers, to which the Imperial message of last November bore testimony. The opening ceremony took place in the Parliament House, and not, as is usually the case, in the White Hall of the Palace. The speech was read by Herr von Bötticher, Secretary of State, all the members remaining standing. After the reading was concluded, the President of the Reichstag (Herr von Levetzoff) called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were

given with enthusiasm. The House afterwards adjourned.

TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* learns that there is under consideration a project for constituting a Reform Commission at the Palace, the presidency of which is likely to devolve upon Said Pasha, the ex-Governor of the Islands in the Archipelago, who accompanied Baker Pasha during his tour of inspection to Armenia two years ago. The names of Ahmed Mouktar Pasha, Baker Pasha, Artin Effendi, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Reshid Bey are mentioned as likely to have seats on this Commission. The correspondent continues :—

I understand, moreover, that the sphere of action of this body, as contemplated, is not to be confined to the Asiatic provinces alone, but that the reforms which may be decided upon will be equally applicable to the European provinces under the sway of the Porte. This is certainly a move in the right direction on the part of the Porte. Turkey is at the present moment almost if not entirely removed from outside pressure, and by spontaneously giving its serious attention to reforms, a vital question for this still vast empire, it cannot fail to secure the sympathy and approbation of the European Powers. The military and civil functionaries whose services have been engaged in Germany by the Porte will leave Berlin for this capital without delay. The Ottoman Bank has remitted to Berlin the funds required for their travelling expenses.

SPAIN.—The final debate on the French Treaty continued from two o'clock on Saturday afternoon until nearly two hours after midnight. The house, after nine in the evening, became so crowded that it was difficult to move in the lobbies. Señor Canovas del Castillo defended Protection from a National Conservative point of view in one of the finest speeches of even his brilliant career; Señor Moret, President of the Budget Committee, immediately replied in eloquent terms, defending Free Trade, and asking the Catalans manfully to accept defeat after a gallant contest. A division was taken after one o'clock on Sunday morning, with the result that the ayes were 237 and the noes 59.

CHINA.—The investigation into the conduct of some high officials at Pekin has terminated. Fung Sun, of the Revenue Department, Wan't'Ching-li, one of the Presidents of the Civil Administration, En Lin, of the Ministry of War, and Tchi-ho, of the Colonial Office, have been dismissed from their posts. Mao-tch'ang-hsi has been appointed Minister of War. The Court eulogised the conduct of Prince Kung, Pao-Chung-Tang, Lihung-Tsao, Ching-Lien, Wang-Wen-Cham, all of whom are members of the Cabinet, and also of Li-Hung-Chang, Tso-Tsung-Tang, and Admiral Pang.

INDIA.—A *Gazette* extraordinary, issued at Simla on Saturday evening, contained the details of the regimental reorganisation of the Indian army :—

The cavalry regiments of Bengal and Bombay will have each a strength of 550 men, divided into three squadrons, each consisting of three troops. The Madras organisation is unchanged. The infantry regiments have eight companies of 104 men each, making a total of 832; three Assam and five Ghoorka regiments retain their present strength of 912. The following regiments are reduced: Bengal Cavalry, 16th and 17th; Punjaub, 4th; Bombay, 3rd Scinde Horse. Infantry: Bengal, 34th to 37th inclusive, and 41st Punjaub and the 3rd; Madras, 34th to 41st inclusive. Bombay, in the 6th, 11th, 15th, and 18th, the number of European officers is fixed at eight per corps. The majority of the junior officers of the disestablished corps will be provided for. Officers over thirty years receive a pension *plus* the value of colonels' allowances on the scale of 1881, with a bonus of eighteen months' pay. The staff receive their salary, the bonus, and a free passage to England. Officers from twenty to thirty-two years take the same bonus and free passage with the pension of their service. The new organisation takes effect from the 1st of July next.

AFGHANISTAN.—A telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says :—

The news from Afghanistan is all confirmatory of the establishment of the Ameer's position. Ayoob Khan and the Luinab, with ten other Afghan chiefs and 300 followers, arrived at Teheran on the 18th inst. It is officially reported that the military *émeute* at Herat in March last was quickly suppressed. Abdul Hadin is said to have married the daughter of Khan Beglar Begi with much ceremony. A report which was circulated to the effect that the troops had mutinied and killed Kudus Khan is contradicted on authority. Haji Momin Khan, who possesses considerable influence at Herat, has been sent by Kudus Khan with a present to the Ameer. He has arrived at Candahar, and takes with him documents expressing the content of the Heratee people and soldiers with Kudus Khan.

ZULULAND.—On Thursday, the *Daily News* printed in a second edition, the following telegram from its correspondent at Pietermaritzburg :—

"A serious crisis exists in Zulu affairs. A Zulu deputation numbering nearly a thousand persons, chiefs and followers, is now waiting a few miles from here, for an audience with the Governor. The deputation essentially represents the ex-King's party; three of Cetewayo's brothers are present in person; it also includes several chiefs living under John Dunn, who come to protest against his authority. The deputation come without a pass from the Resident, which makes matters more critical. Great care is necessary to prevent civil war and terrible bloodshed in Zululand."

Mr. J. D. Linton, Menber of the Institue of Painters in Water-Colours, has received a commission from Her Majesty to paint a picture of the Royal Wedding.

The *Athenæum* states that the Hibbert lectures, which Professor Kuenen is now delivering in St. George's-hall and at Oxford, will be published in May by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A man named Flynn was fired at by a party of disguised men at Cork, but was not injured. The motive for the crime is assumed to be Flynn's intimacy with some friends in the police force.

Upwards of eighty head of cattle were driven off the lands of Shanballymore on Wednesday night. The stock belonged to Mr. John O'Durer and Mr. Michael Quirke. The gates were smashed, and it is said that an attempt was made with dynamite to blow up Quirke's house, the attempt, however, proving ineffectual.

On Wednesday night several shots were fired into the house of a caretaker (whose predecessor had been evicted) in the employment of Captain M'Ternan, at Heapstown, near Carrick-on-Shannon. Two constables who were in the caretaker's house on hearing the firing immediately rushed out and arrested a man, on whom it is stated they found arms.

Miss Annie Kirk, a member of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, was arrested in county Clare on Friday by order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

Miss Reynolds, an active member of the Ladies' Land League, has been again arrested.

Mr. P. J. Smyth has written a spirited letter to the Press in reference to the resolutions of censure passed by the 120 Roman Catholic priests of the dioceses of Cashel and Emly. He refuses to comply with their request that he should resign, unless upon the terms that they agree to his proposal to refer to arbitration the question of his Parliamentary conduct, or undertake to return into the sanctuary from the political platform. He says there is not a civilized country in the world in which a body of ecclesiastics have acted as the clergy of Cashel and Emly have done. He quotes friendly observations contained in letters which he received from some of them, and says that in decency their names ought not to have been attached to the resolutions. The following passage conveys the spirit of the letter :—

The "active party" referred to in the resolution is not an Irish but a personal party. That was accomplished by the City-hall trick. As such it exists for evil, and only for evil. It is part and parcel of the Land League conspiracy, and I need only repeat that until that conspiracy be demolished root and branch, Ireland will do no good; she will continue rather to sink deeper in the abyss of shame. If, instead of opposing this conspiracy, I had identified myself with it; if I had expounded to ignorant multitudes the science of "boycotting" and ruin; if I had taught with Proudhon that "property is robbery," and with a rev. gentleman that "all rent is a blasphemy against God;" if I had opposed the Land Bill, and afterwards, with unspeakable meanness, claimed credit for having won it; if, while discussing with apparent earnestness fair rent in the House of Commons, I was in actual communication with Mr. Ford, of the *Irish World*, telling him that I "contemplated a strike against all rent in the fall;" if I had branded my fellow-countrymen of the constabulary, sons of virtuous Irish mothers and the *élite* of our peasantry, as "Irish bastards;" if I had consented to the substitution of Socialism for Patriotism, and of Communism for Nationality; if I had traversed the island as the pensioned propagandist of doctrines declared by the head of the Catholic Church in Ireland to be "a peril to the faith we cherish;" if I had urged poor tenants to allow their farms to go to Emergency men, and consoled them afterwards, as they shivered in wooden shanties, or wended their way to the workhouse, with the assurance that they had done their "duty to God and their country;" if I had equipped Captain Moonlight for his murderous raids, and voted moneys to defend the villain in the dock; if I had condemned the No-rent manifesto upon Monday, and lauded to the skies its authors upon Wednesday; If I had denounced outrage while upholding the cause of outrage, condemned the sin and praised the sinner; if I had done all this, I would have merited, it is true, the reproaches of the wise and good among mankind, but I would have earned the confidence and applause of the clergy of Cashel and Emly. And now, what is the motive of these savage onslaughts? It is avowed—it is proclaimed. My enemies did me the honour of regarding me as a power, and now they clap their hands and exclaim, "Lo! he is powerless." Noble, thrice noble motive—worthy the men and the cause! Let them keep their confidence—I want it not. I am nothing; but, despite their machinations, Truth is an invincible power, and Justice has not let fall her balance and her sword.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Dublin, points out that while the Irish farmers required a speedy settlement of their claims, which were of the last degree of urgency, there is in the Land Courts "a block of the most stupendous description, which only years and years of the most arduous labour can remove"—

According to the last return of the Land Commission, there had been lodged with the Commissioners, on January 28, 64,750 originating notices to fix fair rents, and about 2,000 notices to set aside leases and for other purposes. In the Civil Bill Courts there has been lodged to the same date 2,752, bringing the total up to the enormous figure of nearly 70,000 cases. Since that time this overwhelming record has been increased by fully 5,000 additional cases, giving an average for the eleven weeks since the return was issued of 450 per week. The greater number of these notices were lodged during the month of February and the beginning of March, when there was quite a little rush. During the present month there has been a steady influx of something like 250 cases per week. All these notices must come to trial or be withdrawn. In addition to the applications involving a hearing, there are about 5,000 cases in which agreements have been filed to fix fair rents. In these 75,000 cases, 4,000 fair rents have been fixed and about 1,000 cases have been either dismissed or withdrawn, and the 4,000 cases in which the rents have been fixed have resulted in about 1,400 appeals, and of these appeals only about 250 have been decided. It is estimated that the Assistant-Commissioners at their present strength will be able to give decisions in at least 350 cases per week. At the rate of forty-eight working weeks in the year—and very few of the Assistant-Commissions will be able to keep up to this average—the courts of first instance will dispose of 16,800 cases in twelve months, completing the work already cut out for them in something like four years and a half; but this makes no allowance whatever for new cases, which, as already stated, are steadily coming in at the rate of 250 per week. It is not to be expected, however, that this rate will be kept up. In a very few months the new originating notices may dwindle down to 100, and at that rate the Assistant-Commissioners would only be able to deal each week with something like 250 of the cases already awaiting decision, and the period over which their work will extend is thus increased to six years. This disposes only of the initiatory stages of the litigation. We have still the appeals to deal with. The cases already decided have resulted in 35 per cent. of appeals. Only 21 per cent. of these appeals have been heard.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir Edward Sullivan) delivered judgment on Saturday, on the motion brought by Mr. Arthur K. Deane against the Rev. Canon Smith, the Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, Elgin-road, and Messrs. Stannel and Falls, the churchwardens, for an *ad interim* injunction restraining them from ringing and chiming the bells of the church and clock attached to said church, on the ground that the noise thereby occasioned was a nuisance to the inhabitants, and injurious to the house property in the neighbourhood. His Lordship, having read the affidavits of Mr. Deane, Miss Jury, and Mr. Young in support of the motion, said :—

It was evident that Mr. Deane, owing to his great age, and Miss Jury, who appeared to be a lady who, from her own statement, was unable even to sleep in a house which had a clock in it that struck at night, were persons of rather nervous susceptibilities. The authorities in cases of this kind laid down that to make the noise of bells an actionable nuisance, or such as an injunction should be granted to prevent, the noise should be of such a character as to be an annoyance to persons of ordinary temperament, not over-sensitive people, but persons of ordinary nerves, such as one would meet in every-day life. The defendant, Canon Smith, had gone into evidence, and a more powerful body of testimony had seldom been put forward than was contained in the affidavits filed to resist the motion. Taking a radius of 75 yards round this church of St. Bartholomew, there were the houses of Mr. Johnston, on the Clyde-road, within 65 yards of the church; Mrs. O'Neill, 65 yards on the Elgin-road; Mr. Fox, on the Clyde-road, 74 yards; Mr. Tabuteau, on the Elgin-road, 74 yards; and Mr. Hallowes, who was within 75 yards—and all stated that the bells and chimes were no nuisance or disturbance whatever. Contrasting their affidavits with those filed by the plaintiff, and having regard to the great age of the plaintiff, the admissions made by Miss Jury as to her peculiar sensitiveness, the character of the affidavit made by Mr. Young, and the absence of any affidavit by Mrs. Deane, he (the Master of the Rolls) believed the latter affidavits exaggerated the noise created by the bells, and that the residents who had made the affidavits relied on by the defendant were competent to speak to the question. His Lordship also commented especially on the affidavit of Mr. Meade, the chairman of the Pembroke Township Commissioners, who deposed to the absurdity of the idea that the property in the neighbourhood was deteriorated by the bells. In his (the Master of the Rolls') opinion it was clearly proved that this was not an actionable nuisance. It was evident that Canon Smith and the select vestry had proceeded with due care and caution in this matter—they did not procure the heaviest and most massive bells they might have done—they procured a lighter character of bells, so that the sound might not occasion annoyance. It was said the church did not want any clock or bells at all, and that Canon Smith and the vestry might have been satisfied with an ordinary bell to summon the congregation to service. So they might; but if the vestry and congregation wished to have a peal of bells, harmonious in sound, and not occasioning any annoyance to the neighbours, instead of having one monotonous clinking bell, they had a right to put up a peal, if they chose to do so. So also with regard to the clock, which was, in fact, of great use to the neighbourhood, it being intended to put up four dials, so as to inform the people of the time of day in a place where there were no others, or at all events very few public clocks to show the time. He must, therefore, refuse the injunction with costs. He said nothing as to the propriety of playing the chimes at night.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C.—There is a resolution of the select vestry that they shall not be played at night for the future.

The Master of the Rolls said that was very proper.

Mr. Campion, Q.C., and Mr. Ross, Q.C., pressed his Lordship to let the question of costs stand until the hearing of the case was finally disposed of; the plaintiff would be prepared with further evidence in support of his case.

The Master of the Rolls declined to alter his ruling.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Bramwell took his seat as a newly-created Peer.

Lord Sydney, as Lord Steward, brought down the Queen's reply to the Address of their Lordships' House to Her Majesty on the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold.

Lord Dunraven called attention to a statement of the Prime Minister, which he pointed out was condemnatory of the decision of the Irish High Court of Appeal in the case of "Adams *v.* Dunseath." He argued that this condemnation was calculated to influence the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act and to lead to the confiscation of the landlord's right to a return on improvements which he had made, and for which he had, perhaps, borrowed money. He asked for some explanation from the Government which might allay anxiety on this matter.

Lord Carlingford had nothing to add to the explanations already given by the Prime Minister when questioned on this point, especially as Mr. Gladstone would take an early opportunity of stating the intentions of the Government with regard to any amendment which might possibly be proposed in the Land Act; but he must remark that his noble friend had discovered an extraordinary mare's-nest in the words of the right hon. gentleman.

Lord Cairns, with much pungency, drew a comparison between the resolution passed by the House of Commons at the instance of the Government against their Lordships' inquiry into the working of the Land Act and subsequent intimations by Mr. Gladstone of proposed changes in that statute. He expressed his concurrence with Lord Dunraven as to the probable effect of Mr. Gladstone's statement respecting the decision in "Adams *v.* Dunseath."

Lord Fortescue took the gloomiest view of the action of the Government this session in respect of Ireland. The Duke of Argyll was of opinion that the Government did not appreciate the momentous considerations involved in the question of Lord Dunraven. He thought, however, that this was not a convenient occasion on which to discuss those considerations. Lord Kimberley contended that, in announcing they would watch the legal decisions as to the interpretation of the Act with a view to amendment, if necessary, the Government had taken no unusual course.

Lord Salisbury charged the Government with further unsettling matters by holding out the prospect of a reopening of the question of Irish land. The Lord Chancellor saw in such discussions as the present a danger of unsettling matters which he could not perceive in Mr. Gladstone's answers.

Lord Lansdowne could not adopt the Lord Chancellor's view, but, on the contrary, considered Lord Dunraven had done good service in bringing this topic under the notice of the House. Lords Inchiquin and Midleton thought the circumstances discussed that evening afforded a strong reason for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Land Act.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at five minutes after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Rioting at Camborne.

Mr Leamy asked whether it was true that on Tuesday last a riot occurred at Camborne, Cornwall, which began in an attempt to stone two Irishmen who were in the custody of the police; that the houses of the Irish in the town were wrecked, and the property in them destroyed, and several of their occupants brutally ill-used; that in one case, a poor old woman who had been bedridden for a couple of years was pulled from her bed and left writhing in agony on the floor; that an attack was made on the Roman Catholic chapel; whether any of the rioters had been arrested; and whether any steps had been taken to protect the life and property of the Irish residents in Camborne, and to restore law and order in that town?

Mr. J. M'Carthy said he should like to put a question to the right hon. gentleman on this subject, and to ask him whether his attention had been called to statements in the *Standard* of that morning to the effect "that about a thousand men, suspected of being the ringleaders in the riots, had been sworn in as special constables and placed on duty in the Town-hall," and also that "com plaint was generally made that though it was rumoured that the Catholic chapel would be wrecked, no protection was provided for that building; and, further, that when the extra police were brought to Camborne, they were kept shut up in the station, where they were utterly useless;" and whether these statements, so far as he knew, were correct?

Mr. Bellingham asked whether the statement was correct that the conduct of the police authorities was the subject of ridicule among all classes of people in the county?

Sir W. Harcourt: I have received reports on the subject from the Chief Constable and from the Justices which are too long to read to the House, but the effect of which, to my mind, is that none of those reports in the newspapers are correct. They are entirely exaggerated, and altogether inaccurate. (Hear, hear.) That is the answer I have to give with reference to the newspaper reports. With regard to the latter part of the question, I am informed that the steps which have been taken to protect the life and property of the Irish residents in Camborne, and to restore law and order in that town, have been sufficiently effectual, and that no repetition of these disgraceful riots has taken place. (Hear.) I saw the Chairman of the Local Quarter Sessions at the House here on Friday, just before he was going to Cornwall, and I impressed upon him the necessity and propriety of making every effort to arrest the authors of these riots. I have received a telegram to-day showing that one of the persons has been arrested and that it is intended to make further arrests. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Healy: May I ask whether it is not true that the special constables sworn in to prevent the riot were the ringleaders of it?

Sir W. Harcourt: I believe that to be incorrect.

Mr. Leamy: Is there any truth in the assertion that the Catholic church has been completely wrecked?

Sir W. Harcourt: The accounts I have received say that that statement is quite untrue. Some of the windows were broken, but I see that a very gallant lady routed the mob with a candlestick. (Laughter, and cries of "Read.") It appears she was carrying out a pair of large candlesticks, when she saw a man trying to "unship" the altar rail. She put down one candlestick, clutched the other, and "went for him." (Laughter and cheers.) He ran away, leaving his pocket-handkerchief behind him—(laughter)—and "every soul in the place scuttled off to hide their faces in the coal cellars." (Much laughter.)

Mr. O'Donnell: I beg to give notice, that on Thursday I will ask the Home Secretary questions on the subject, and, if necessary, contest the answers which have been placed at the right hon. gentleman's disposal by information I shall have at my disposal. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Evicted Tenants.

Mr. Sexton asked whether Government would undertake that in future there should be no interference with persons building or occupying huts on sites properly procured, or with evicted tenants availing themselves of the shelter thus provided.

Mr. Forster: Where the huts are merely for sheltering the persons building or occupying them there will be no interference. But in all cases the action of the Government must depend upon the particular facts of each case.

Mr. Sexton: I am sure the House will believe that it is with extreme reluctance (cries of "Oh") that I rise for the second time to bring this question before the House. (Cries of "Order.")

Sir J. Mowbray: Mr. Speaker (cries of "Order," from the Irish members), I rise to order. It will be within the recollection of the House that the hon. member for Sligo on Thursday last put a question on the subject of the two questions which he has just put to the Chief Secretary. He then moved the adjournment of the House, and the question was discussed at some length. (Cries of "Order" from the Irish members, and cheers.) I am explaining the point of order. I am aware that it is the practice of the House, under the exigencies of the moment, to extend its indulgence to any hon. member who wishes to raise a question upon a motion for adjournment; but I submit that when the hon. member attempts to raise a second time, on a motion for the adjournment, a debate on the same question, it is an abuse of the indulgence of the House. (Cheers.) I submit it is an excess of even that outrageous licence which has grown up of late years. ("Order" from the Irish members, and loud cheers.)

Mr. Healy rose amid cries of "Order" and

"Chair," the Speaker having risen at the same moment.

The Speaker: As has been stated by the right hon. gentleman who rose to the point of order, this case is certainly without precedent. (Hear, hear.) The House is very indulgent to hon. members in allowing them to move the adjournment of the House before the commencement of its business. That step was taken by the hon. member upon an occasion last week, when this subject was fully discussed; and I am bound to say I do consider this attempt again to raise that question on this occasion is a gross abuse of the privilege ordinarily conceded to members. At the same time, I am not prepared with direct instructions from the House to say that that question shall not be put from the Chair.

Mr. Sexton said that, having regard to the Speaker's ruling, and the considerate manner in which it had been expressed, he would not proceed as he had originally intended. He would, however, ask the permission of the House to read a letter which he had received from the Catholic curate of Tulla, in the county Clare. The hon. member then read the letter, which was to the effect that, as the writer had a large share in the erection of huts at Tulla, he, when the Chief Secretary visited the priests there, asked the right hon. gentleman whether it was legal for him to assist Miss Kirke in the erection of huts. Mr. Forster's reply was, "It is perfectly legal, and nothing could be more legal than for man to assist man, and as long as the lady confines herself to those duties she shall not be molested." (Hear, hear). He then promised the Chief Secretary that he would act as a special policeman, and see that the lady did not in any way incite the people to illegality. Miss Kirke was now in Limerick gaol, for erecting huts. The writer went on to say that he knew nothing about some of the evicted tenants having paid their rents. Intimidation and outrage in the district had ceased, and he and Miss Kirke had brought about a state of peace which the police was powerless to produce. The hon. member concluded by saying that he submitted that letter for the judgment of the House. He thanked the Speaker sincerely for his considerate ruling, and gave notice that he would take the earliest unassailable opportunity of going fully into the facts of the case.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget drew a full but not a crowded House. The questions on the paper were 51 in number, and though business commenced at 4.15, and several motions expected to take up time, such as the moving of a new writ for Wigan, were postponed, it was half-past five before the House got into Committee of Ways and Means.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Gladstone made the usual Financial Statement. At the outset he described the general financial situation as one of growing expenditure and sluggish revenue, for though employment was active and trade not unsatisfactory, the recovery of the revenue had been slow and languid. The expenditure of last year, estimated at £86,100,000, had actually been £85,472,000, being a reduction of £718,000, which, compared with the expenditure of 1880-81, showed an augmentation of £2,365,000. Examining the details of these totals, he showed that, while the special war charges in 1880-81 were £2,347.000, in the last year, including the Transvaal war charges, they amounted to £3,842,000. Comparing the expenditure with the revenue of the year—£85,822,000—there is left a surplus of £350,000. Comparing the estimated with the actual Revenue, he showed that while most of the items of the Revenue from taxes, with the exception of the income-tax, had fallen under the estimate, the Revenue from the other sources, such as the Post Office, had risen from £13,890,000 to £14,365,000, and that the total actual Revenue exceeded the estimate by £722,000. Reviewing the operation of the changes introduced last year, he intimated that he did not intend to make any further proposals in regard to silver plate, and as to the Death Duties, he said that, estimated at £390,000, they had only produced £305,000, owing, as was said, to the exceptional mildness of the season. Into the results of the conversion of the malt-tax into a beer duty, Mr. Gladstone went at some length, showing that the estimate of £8,800,000 has sunk to an actual yield of £8,580,000, which is £92,000 less than the average yield of the last six years of the malt-tax. He did not admit that this was owing to the beer duty having been placed too high, and though the Revenue officials attributed a portion of the collapse to the diminished wages of the people, he held that it might be traced to an improvement in their habits and to an increase in the number of coffee-houses. This view of the question Mr. Gladstone discussed in much detail, and to illustrate the asserted decline in the drink Revenue he relied mainly on the fact that the total alcoholic Revenue, which in 1874-5 had increased to £31,000,000 from £23,000,000 in 1867-8, had fallen back to £28,444,000 in 1881-2; and he mentioned also that the Wine Duties had fallen from £171,000 in 1874 to £136,000 in 1881. Among other figures he adduced the gradual rise from 1867-8 to 1874 in the proportions of what he called the alcoholic and non-alcoholic branches of the Revenue and its sudden fall during the last three years. In 1867 we raised 37¼ per cent. of our Revenue from alcohol, in 1874 51 per cent., but in the last year the percentage had sunk to 46½. Another fact dwelt on was the increase in the tea duties, and though the coffee and chicory duties had not increased he thought adulteration had something to do with it. To meet this, he mentioned that a resolution would be introduced prohibiting mixture with other articles besides chicory. He traced also in the increased savings of the people further evidence of the diminished drinking, and he mentioned that during the last year the savings bank depositors had intrusted to the Government for investment no less than £3,189,000. With regard to the operations on the Debt, he showed that whereas on March 31, 1881, the total amount, including the value of the savings bank deficiency, for which the State was responsible, was £770,325,000; on March 31 this year it was £763,166,000, showing that a reduction of £7,159,000 had been effected on all kinds of Debt. On this branch of the subject he mention that if the state of Parliamentary business permitted, but not otherwise, he would renew his proposal for converting a portion of the Debt by annuities. Passing to the finances of the coming year, He thus estimated the expenditure: Charge for Debt of all kinds at £31,414,672; Army, £15,458,100; home charges for Indian Army, £1,100,000; grant in aid of Afghan war, £500,000; Navy, £10,482,201; Civil Services, £16,502,729; Customs and Inland Revenue, £2,900,977; Post Office, £3,743,000; Telegraph Services, £1,435,298; Packet Service, £710,514, making a total in round numbers of £84,250,000. In addition to this there are extra items which bring the total expenditure up to £84,630,000, such as £180,000 for extra allowances to the Irish constabulary, £100,000 for the conveyance of prisoners under the Prisons Act, and a grant for Cyprus of £90,000. Bearing in mind the new form in which the Army and Navy accounts are now presented, taking credit for all extra receipts, the real reduction in the Estimates is only £750,000. But as the Estimates are this year relieved of £2,250,000 of war charges, there may be said to be an increase of ordinary charges amounting to £1,500,000. In this the increased cost of governing Ireland stands for £430,000. Post Office charges also figure in it, but a third of it is undoubtedly connected with the Army and Navy, the change in our armaments, increased shipbuilding, and other such items. Mr. Gladstone said he did not view this increase with complacency; he hoped it might be got rid of, and he regretted that there did not seem as strong a desire in the country as formerly for the restriction of expenditure. Nor was he altogether satisfied with the present system of framing the Estimates, on the entire responsibility of the Government, and without any responsibility on the part of the House, though at present he was not prepared with any definite conclusion. Passing next to the Revenue, he estimated the taxes, including Customs, Excise, Income-tax, and Stamps, at £69,850,000, and other sources of revenue—Post Office, Telegraphs, Interest on Advances, &c.—at £14,595,000, making a total of £84,445,000. There are also extraordinary items on this side of the account, such as £150,000 from the Cape and £250,000 from Natal on account of the South African wars, and a sum of £90,000 (of which half goes to France) stopped from the Cyprus tribute to make good our payments on the guaranteed loan. These bring the total Revenue up to £84,935,000, which, contrasted with the expenditure of £84,630,000, leaves a surplus of £305,000. With this small balance he said it would be perfectly possible to go on without new taxation but for the pledges which had been given that something should be done for relief of local taxation, and especially in reference to the highway rates. Originally he had hoped to make the Ministerial proposals on this head part of a comprehensive scheme for the reform of local government, but he was no longer able to cherish that idea, and the Government no longer expected to be able to introduce a County Government Bill. What he proposed, therefore, was to ask the House for some £250,000, which would enable the Government to meet the obligation they had undertaken in regard to the highway rates, and the most convenient mode of doing this would be by a moderate addition to the carriage duty. By increasing the two guineas duty upon four-wheeled carriages to three guineas and the 15s. duty on two-wheeled carriaged to 21s., he estimated that a sum of £247,000 would be obtained, which would be available for the proposals to be made hereafter by Mr. Dodson. This would raise the original surplus to £562,000. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone, who spoke a little over two hours, said he should propose to go on as rapidly as possible with the resolutions and the subsequent stages of the Bill.

Sir S. Northcote was of opinion that this would be the most convenient course; and after the usual desultory discussion, in which Mr. Wills, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Watney, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. Alderman Fowler, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Dodds, and Mr. Biddell joined, the usual resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Lord Longford, in presenting a petition from owners of land in Ireland and other persons interested in that country, complained of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the manner in which the Land Act was to be worked. Lord Dunsany, in expressing his concurrence with Lord Longford, observed that so small was the stake now possessed by Irish landlords in their land, he would not call them proprietors. Roguery, robbery, and rapine now prevailed in Ireland. Lord Carlingford observed that the petition presented by Lord Longford asked for that which Parliament deliberately refused to give when the Land Act was under discussion—viz., the definition of "a fair rent."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

In the afternoon there was a brief discussion on the Budget, after which the adjourned debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed, but was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. In the evening Mr. Leighton moved a resolution charging the Government with the care of lunatics, but, after a long debate, the resolution was negatived by 81 to 34 votes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

AMENDMENT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The House was engaged all the afternoon in a discussion of the Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought forward by the members of Mr. Parnell's party. The second reading was moved by Mr. Redmond, who explained its principal provisions. The judicial rent is to date from the rent-day succeeding the date of application to the Court, and the proceedings to enforce payment of rent are to be stayed pending the fixing of a fair rent. Arrears are to be extinguished on all holdings not exceeding £30, by a grant from the Land Commission to the landlord not exceeding one year's rent, where the tenant has paid, or is willing to pay, the arrears of the rent due in respect of the tenancy expiring on the rent-day after August 22, 1881. Leaseholders are to have the same right as tenants from year to year to demand the fixing of a fair rent; and, in regard to the Healy Clause, which Mr. Redmond said had been killed by "Adams *v.* Dunseath," the Bill restores vitality to it by providing that improvements shall mean not merely the capital spent by the tenant, but the increased letting value of the land. Moreover, the Bill forbids the Court treating enjoyment of improvements as compensation for them, and it establishes a presumption in respect of improvements in favour of the tenant. As to the Purchase Clauses, which he said had totally failed, the Bill proposes that the Land Commissioners shall be empowered to advance the whole purchase money, requiring repayment from tenants over £30 by an annuity of 5 per cent. for thirty-five years, and from other tenants by an annuity of £3 16s. for fifty-two years. After touching on some minor points, Mr. Redmond presented the Bill as the only mode by which, in the opinion of the "Irish Parliamentary party," peace and order could be restored to Ireland and the final solution of the Land question secured.

Mr. Gladstone, who rose at once, commenced his speech by a recognition of the moderate and practical tone of Mr. Redmond's speech, and welcomed the Bill as an authentic expression of the desire of Mr. Redmond's party to make the working of the Land Act an effectual security for the peace of the country. Dividing the Bill into four heads—Arrears, Purchase Clauses, Leases, and Improvements—he said the Government could not support the second reading, because they still thought, as when they opposed the Lords' Committee, that the Tenure Clauses of the Land Act ought not at present to be reopened and disturbed. The great Irish question naturally divided itself at the present moment under three heads—the questions of tenure involved in this Bill, the Purchase Clauses, and the direct proposals the Government might feel it their duty to make for the preservation of peace and order in Ireland. Into the last two Mr. Gladstone said he would not enter on the present occasion, and as to the Purchase Clauses he reminded the House that a notice had been given for next week leading to the anticipation that proposals of importance would be made, which ought not to be prejudiced by a premature discussion. But as to the Tenure Clauses of the Bill, considering the delicacy of the questions involved, and the gravity of the interests involved, the Government did not feel justified in reopening the question. On the point of improvements [the Government admitted that in some respects the recent judgment in "Adams *v.* Dunseath" did not correspond with the intentions of Parliament, but the scope of the discrepancy was not so great as to justify an immediate reopening of the question without further experience. As to leases, he did not deny that there was much plausibility in the contention that tenants might have suffered from abuse of the Act of 1870; but the evident intention of the promoters of this Bill was that tenants under lease should have the same power as yearly tenants of being released from their covenants as to rent, and the Government was not prepared to interfere with these covenants. With regard to arrears, though the Act had not been without utility, he was bound to admit that it had not had the operation expected from it, and the Government was prepared to recognise the duty of legislating at an early period on a basis which should be at once impartial, in accordance with public opinion in Ireland, and also effectual. As to whether the proposal should be voluntary or compulsory, the Government desired to be guided as to Irish opinion, and they invited discussion which would give them light and aid; but, commenting on the clause in the Bill, he admitted that for a compulsory clause it was carefully drawn. No doubt many Irish landlords of influence were in favour of a compulsory clause, and if the plan was to be compulsory he approved of the advance being a gift and not a loan and of the Church surplus being resorted to, though he pointed out that it might not prove sufficient, and it might be necessary to call the British Exchequer in aid. With regard to the Bill generally, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped it might be regarded as a gleam of light on a horizon long dark, for though he had confidence in the strength of the country to vindicate its rule, yet the compulsory government of any portion of the Empire was alien to public opinion, and any sign of returning peace and concord should be gladly welcomed.

Mr. Healy remarked that the regret with which the Irish members had heard the refusal of the Government to assent to the seconding reading would be mitigated by the tone in which Mr. Gladstone had spoken on the question of arrears. Especially, however, he regretted that the Government would not deal with the question of improvements, and canvassing the case of "Adams *v.* Dunseath," and comparing the judgments with the debates of last year, he showed what injustice was inflicted on the tenants and how contrary this was to the intention of the Act. He insisted strongly also on the provision that the reduction of rent should date from the application to the Court, and that proceedings should be stayed in the meanwhile, and in response to Mr. Gladstone's recognition of the moderation of the measure he warned the House that it was the very smallest the Irish members would propose.

Mr. O'Shea expressed his approval of Mr. Gladstone's declaration as to arrears, but hoped that he would reconsider his attitude on the other points; and Mr. Macfarlane, in the same strain, urged that the arrears proposed should embrace all the tenants who had been evicted since the passing of the Act.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice reminded the House that he had predicted last year that the Land Act would not settle the question. He was of opinion that whatever was done about arrears should be compulsory, and he agreed that something should be done; but he recognised that after the fulness with which all these questions had been discussed last year, the Government was justified in declining to reopen them now. Some expressions of dissent from gentlemen below the gangway on his own side drew from the noble lord a strong protest that he would prefer the repeal of the Union to seeing Ireland the sport of the Radical party, which, he asserted, had been the chief offender in making Ireland the battle-ground of party. Mr. Sexton expressed a fear that the Prime Minister's disinclination to reopen the question of tenure arose from parental fondness and from a hungry but vain expectation that his Act would still be of some use. The claim for amendment of the Act in regard to leases and improvements had been fully made out, and in regard to the purchase clauses, it was unworthy of a statesman in the Prime Minister's position to play hide-and-seek with the Opposition and to wait to see what Mr. Smith had to say. The question of improvements demanded immediate attention, for the rulings of the Sub-Commissioners and the decisions of the Appeal Court had confiscated not only the tenants' improvements, but the good will, and he took very little comfort from the Prime Minister's vague and carefully-hedged declarations in regard to arrears.

Mr. Shaw said that, though he did not agree with all the proposals of the Bill, he should vote for the second reading, and if all sections of Irish members would join together and take it out of the groove of party, he thought it might be made the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the questions of arrears, leases, and purchase.

Mr. Gibson remarked that, considering the anticipation which had been excited and that none of the topics were new, the statement of the Prime Minister was exceedingly vague and disappointing. The House had certainly a right to expect from him some more definite opinion than a mere request for light and aid, and in the circumstances of Ireland a policy of caution and reticence was the worst of all. Either the Prime Minister should have acquiesced in the interpretation put on the law by the Courts, or he should at once have intimated his intention to bring in a Bill to alter the law as declared. He hoped that the Government would be resolute in the restoration of law and order, and then peace, contentment, and in time loyalty would follow.

Colonel Colthurst and Mr. Dickson spoke on the subject of arrears, which they regarded as most urgent, and Mr. M'Carthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Forster, in assenting to it, repeated that the Government did mean to deal with the question of arrears, though in the present state of public business it was impossible to fix a day.

Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Henry spoke, reiterating Mr. Shaw's desire for concerted action between all sections of the Irish members. The debate then stood adjourned.

Some other Bills were disposed of, and the Hous adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The adjourned debate upon the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill was resumed by Mr. Callan, who opposed the measure as crotchety and ill-advised. Mr. T. Collins warned the House of the danger of legislating upon this subject in advance of public opinion, lest they should produce a revulsion of feeling in the country, and advised that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Rylands urged that the Bill demanded serious examination, and should be dealt with irrespective of party considerations. He condemned several of its penal provisions as being likely to degrade the constituencies. Mr. Onslow called upon the Attorney-General to introduce some clause for checking the mischievous and immoral influence of the Birmingham caucus, as exercised in sending strangers to constituencies for the purpose of corrupting them. Sir Hardinge Giffard anticipated that the proposed limitation of expenditure would prove most beneficial, but he considered the penalties for corrupt practices too severe. With certain modifications this Bill might become the germ of a most valuable contribution to the law of the country, and prevent an election from being an opportunity for persons of no politics to abstract money from the pockets of candidates of both parties. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to criticisms upon the Bill, remarked that there had been much repetition of argument upon points which would have been more conveniently discussed in Committee. It was remarkable that almost all the speakers on both sides and belonging to all parties had admitted the necessity for more stringent regulations to prevent corrupt practices at elections, and that might be assumed to be the unanimous opinion of the House. The Government would carefully consider the arguments which had been advanced against disqualification for life, though there was much to be said in favour of the clause as it stood. He was prepared to contend that the schedule would permit too large an expenditure. Upon that and the other points which had been mentioned, the Government would go into Committee without any preconceived view. After some observations from Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, Mr. R. Fowler's amendment was negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a second time.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. E. J. Stanley, Conservative, was on Tuesday returned without opposition as M.P. for West Somerset.

Mr. Spencer Walpole has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Man.

It is stated that baronetcies are about to be conferred upon Mr. F. A. Milbank, M.P., Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P., Mr. M. A. Bass, M.P., Mr. C. A. Adam, and Mr. A. Matheson.

Sir C. Sargent has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr. John Scott, Vice-President of the International Court in Egypt, has been appointed a Puisne Judge at Bombay.

Sir T. E. Perry, who recently resigned his seat in the Indian Council, died on Saturday, aged 76.

Mr. George Gowland, a well-known Liberal and Chairman of the Borough of Hackney Liberal Association, died on Thursday morning at Eastbourne.

"Observer" writes to the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*:—"Mr. Redmond, M.P., was suspended on Thursday for insinuating in the House of Commons that Mr. Forster is neither an honest politician nor an honest man; yet that is nothing more than what Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has insinuated in print. In October, 1874, Mr. Chamberlain wrote an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which he spoke of Mr. Forster as a statesman 'whose highest ambition it is to buy over opponents, and to purchase victory at the price of all that makes a triumph valuable.' This is as bad as anything that Mr. Redmond said. At the present time, when there are rumours that Mr. Forster is to be turned out of the Cabinet in order to gratify Mr. Chamberlain, it is interesting to remember the expressions which the junior member for Birmingham formerly employed against Mr. Forster."

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John Freeman Norris, Q.C., as a Puisne Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Justice Pontifex, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India Legal Adviser at the India Office.

In the event of the Government proposing to take any money from the Consolidated Fund for the payment of arrears in Ireland, the proposal will, it is reported, meet with a good deal of opposition from English members, both on the Conservative and Liberal side.

A somewhat curious incident occurred on Thursday evening in the House of Commons. Lord Mount-Temple occupied a seat in the Peers' Gallery, and while Mr. Lewis was speaking on the subject of the Gloucester writ, the noble lord put on his hat. This was a breach of order, no one being allowed to sit covered except members. Loud cries of "Order" came from all parts of the House. Lord Mount-Temple did not at first discover that the cries were directed at him, but when he received a hint from another noble lord sitting beside him, he, of course, at once took off his hat.

A rumour is current in Constantinople that Lord Dufferin will be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Earl Cowper.

At the annual meeting of the Chichester Conservative Association at the Anchor Hotel, Lord H. Lennox, M.P., in responding to the toast of his health, said it was two years since the Government of All the Talents undertook to guide this country in the right way, but what had been the result? The programme which the Government had fulfilled had been a destructive programme. They had ignored their influence in India; they had absolutely annihilated it in South Africa, and what was more serious still was that the Government had lost their prestige in Egypt. (Cheers.) Egypt was the highway to their Indian Empire. The Suez Canal, in the event of a war breaking out in any part of the world, was absolutely necessary for England, not only for a neutral passage, but as a coaling and resting station for our ships of war. What would befall this country if the influence of England went on declining as it was, from day to day? At the present time they had no more influence in Egypt than any of the other great Powers of Europe, whose interests in the Suez Canal and, in that country were not one-hundredth part of what ours was. (Hear, hear.) As to Ireland, the heaven-born Minister of All the Talents had more power conferred upon him to restore peace in that unhappy country than any other Government ever had before. Mr. Gladstone said, "Trust in me; pass the measures which I put before you, whether you like them or not, and I will answer for it that Ireland is restored to peace." That was done; the Land Act was passed, and the Irish landlords were compelled to turn their pockets out, and let the Government pillage from them what they wanted for the purpose of restoring peace in that unhappy country. But what was the result? Why, the state of things in Ireland was now far worse than it was this time last year. (Hear, hear.) Agrarian outrages were on the increase, human life was less safe, and the Prime Minister had admitted that Ireland was in a state of social revolution. The Liberal Government had also adopted the French idea called the closure, which he condemned. They were told that the closure was to be adopted in order to enable the Government to pass certain great reforms. From his Parliamentary experience he found that no great measure of reform that was required by the people required any such dodge as the closure to pass it through the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone had tried to explain it away by saying it would be seldom put into force; but he (Lord Henry) thought a rusty weapon like that had better not be introduced into their free discussion at all, if it was only to be taken out very seldom. (Applause.) The right course for the Government to have adopted was to make the penalties as strong as they liked against individual members of Parliament who wilfully and obstinately obstructed the course of public business for their own purposes; but they ought not to sacrifice a great Constitutional party like the Conservative party in their attempt to crush a few individuals who made themselves most decidedly offensive to the House. (Cheers.) The new Budget was the production of the great necromancer, the Prime Minister of England—(laughter)—who relieved highway rates to the extent of a quarter of a million and recovered the amount by increasing the tax on the carriages that used the highways. (Laughter.) That sounded very much like robbing Peter to pay Paul. (Laughter.) It was, no doubt, intended as a punishment to the aristocracy for throwing out the Compensation for Disturbance Bill; but the imposition would not be felt by the aristocracy, but only by the professional classes. In conclusion, Lord H. Lennox referred to the state of the Navy, and pointed out that in 1885, according to the present computation, France would have three ironclads more than England. Yet the colonies of England covered a seventh of the habitable globe, and only three days' food supply was in the country at one time, whereas France did not depend upon her sea-board for her food supplies.

At a dinner given on Wednesday evening by the Southgate Conservative Association to the county members, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. Coope, M.P. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in responding to the toast of "The County Members," said that Southgate had always done its duty to the Conservative cause; but there was a large population springing up in that neighbourhood, and a great work was to be done in the intervals between elections in promoting Conservatism. The reason that the Prime Minister gave for the defeat of his son in the county was that there was too much wealth and too much education. He (Lord George) had always treasured up that sentence of Mr. Gladstone, because if there was too much wealth and education in the county to give a chance to the Liberal party, it followed that the Liberal party depended upon indigence and ignorance. He thought that if any Minister was fool enough to disregard the voice of the metropolis he would soon find that the country disregarded his voice. But what had struck him most during the time he had had the honour of representing the constituency was the great change that had taken place in that constituency. There had been an enormous increase of population in the constituency, and a proportionate increase in the Conservative party, and that increase showed that they were gaining more and more of the respectable classes. (Cheers). He hoped he was representing his constituency when he said that he was ready to co-operate in any movement of reform. (Cheers). There were certainly weak points in the constitution of the Church of England, and the sale of livings had been expatiated upon by leading members of the Liberal party, so that a Bill had been brought forward to do away with this evil by his friend Mr. Stanhope. But that Bill had been opposed by several of the members of the Liberal party, because they felt that if this grievance was done away with they would have no cause of complaint against the Conservative party. Sir W. Harcourt had made a violent attack upon the Marquis of Salisbury. Having served four years under the Marquis of Salisbury, he (Lord George) could only predict that if Sir W. Harcourt was promoted to the House of Lords and endeavoured to break a lance with the Marquis he would find out what a thrashing meant. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone had three times thrown fresh taxes upon the country, and he had at last to fall back upon the project of taxing the four-wheelers. (Laughter.) He thought the Budget of this year would be known as the "four-wheeler Budget." (Laughter.) He (the speaker) would like to say a few words as to the condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He was the son of an Irish landlord, and he was thankful to say he lived in a part of Ireland where the disgraceful outrages that had disgraced that country were unknown. He was bound to confess that the condition of Ireland was in many respects intolerable. (Hear, hear.) This was due not so much to the Land League as to the lamentable instability of will of the present Government. (Hear, hear.) They had never said twice the same thing, and that very day Mr. Gladstone had made a speech which practically reopened the whole of the Irish land question. (Hear, hear.) It was often said that the members of the Conservative party were in the habit of attacking Mr. Gladstone; but he personally had a strong admiration for his intellect and ability, though he believed he was often wrong in his policy. Having studied the past career of the Prime Minister, he had found it one of constant change, and that he never twice said the same thing on the same question. He did not believe that there was a subject on the face of the globe upon which any one of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues could state what would be his opinion.

On the state of Ireland the following letter appears in the *Morning Post*:—

"At Christmas I addressed you with regard to the Inferno then and at present existing in Ireland. I did so as a Roman Catholic priest, knowing that many Protestants were and are under the impression that every Roman Catholic priest, if not every Roman Catholic lay person, must be, in his heart if not avowedly, a supporter of the wretched Land League, of its legitimate progeny the 'No-rent' movement, and of the miserable tools of both—the midnight murderers and behind-the-hedge assassins. Easter has come and things have gone on from bad to worse, and Ireland is fast losing any claim to be considered as a Christian, or Catholic, or civilised country. A venerable London priest, who knows the Irish well, wrote to me recently as follows:—'. . . are not the Irish people at present making religion second to nationality? Are not the clergy, as a rule, in the same boat? Or, if not, are they not guilty of a heinous cowardice?'

"We are always being told that the Irish people are guided entirely by their priests; that priests and people are, heart and soul, bound up together. If this is the case, why these repeated tales of murder, outrage, and robbery? If the people are obedient to their pastors, what are their pastors about? The power of the priesthood to lead the people to what is right, to restrain them from what is wrong, if it ever existed, is declining. There are two camps in Ireland. The one with the Pope, Cardinal M'Cabe, religion, law, and order; the other with the passions of the people, irreligion, and open rebellion; and when the passions of the people come in conflict with the Pope, then the Pope will go to the wall. Are there not some from whom we should hope better things in this condemnation? Are they not members of, or sympathisers with, the Land League, the 'League of Hell?' Do they not, tacitly at least, support the 'No-rent' robbers and their instruments, the skulking assassins of innocent women, or of men who pay their rents and try to be honest? Are not the commandments 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' practically at the present time abolished in Ireland?

"It sounds like a grim joke to hear that Mr. Parnell and his friends regard recent outrages with indignation. We are much obliged to them. Their disavowal of these outrages comes rather late in the day, and will be taken for what it is worth when we recollect their support of the 'fons et origo mali,' the Land League, with its dishonest 'No-rent' appendix, and its train of attendant horrors. If this were merely a question of politics, I should not, Sir, address you. But it is a question of murder and robbery; and whether dishonest, unprincipled ruffians are to trample upon honest, peaceful, and law-abiding persons. To be silent at such times as these becomes a crime, and if we can do nothing else we can do (as I now do) at least disown any community of sentiment with the wretches to whom I have above alluded, or with their patrons, aiders, and abettors, whoever and wherever they may be. Before this I had expressed somewhat similar views in one of our English Roman Catholic papers, and in consequence was publicly mentioned by Archbishop Croke as a 'Saxon cleric,' entertaining 'unworthy prejudices against Ireland and the Irish.' My reply to his Grace I ask leave to reproduce in your columns. I thus wrote:—

". . . I can only regret that a people who pride themselves, perhaps not unjustly, as being the most Catholic nation in Europe, should have caused their country to be unhappily notorious for cowardly murders, disgraceful outrages on man and beast, robbery, anarchy, and sedition. And I more regret that they have been encouraged in this wicked acts by those who, from their position, ought to know better, and who are directly responsible for the state of misery into which Ireland has been plunged. "George Angus,

"Priest of the Diocese of Westminster."

"P.S.—Since these lines were written two events have occurred which both illustrate the 'fruits' by which we 'shall know' the Land League and its detestable progeny. These are—1. The riots in Skye. 2. The riots in Cornwall. With regard to the first, if the Irish are to be permitted not only to live rent free, but to murder those who wish to pay rent, no one can wonder if the people of Skye follow their bad example. And in respect to the second regrettable affair, we must bear in mind that, although the Irish have for two years or more enjoyed with impunity the monopoly of murder, robbery, and outrages, this cannot go on for ever. The day of reprisal and retribution must come; and when it comes it will take the form of riot and rebellion, in which, alas! the innocent will suffer with—perhaps instead of—the guilty. The responsibility of this does not lie so much at the door of the miserable persons who are the instruments of the Land League, but at that of this unhallowed association itself, and of those, ecclesiastics or others, who have, tacitly at least, condoned a state of things which reflects everlasting disgrace upon people presuming to call themselves Christians and Catholics."

CONFERENCE UPON THE TRAINING OF CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS AT OXFORD.

(Abridged from the *Guardian*.)

As our readers have been already informed, a conference upon this subject was held at Oxford on Wednesday and Thursday, April 12 and 13. At a similar conference held at Cambridge in 1881, of which a full account appeared at the time in the columns of the *Guardian*, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the succeeding conference in the present year. To this committee, which consisted of the Revs. Canon Barry, Dr. Boultbee, Canon Furse, Dr. Gott, Professor Ince, Chancellor Leeke, Archdeacon Norris, V. H. Stanton, Professor Westcott, and Canon Worlledge, honorary secretary, the conference intrusted the power of nominating three sub-committees to consider—(1) the nature of the entrance examination into theological colleges; (2) the methods pursued by the Church of England and other Christian bodies in training men for the ministry; (3) a general scheme of study for candidates for Holy Orders both at the Universities and at theological colleges. The last of the sub-committees, consisting of twenty-seven members, was divided into three sections. To the Oxford section dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history were assigned; to the Cambridge section, criticism and exegesis of Holy Scripture; to the London section, apologetics and Christian Worship. By permission of the Principal, each of the sub-committees met to consider their reports at King's College, London, and the consideration of these reports, in which much time and care have been expended, almost entirely engaged the attention of the conference.

The conference met in the Chapter-house of Christ Church at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday week.

Upon the assembling of the conference, Professor Westcott moved that the chair be taken by the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. Professor Ince having opened the proceedings with prayer, it was stated that letters regretting their inability to attend had been received from a large number of clergy.

Professor Ince then stated that the reports of the above-mentioned sub-committees would be presented in order to the conference, and, in the absence of Archdeacon Cheetham, requested Prebendary Gibson, Principal of the Wells Theological College, to introduce the report of the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the nature of the entrance examination into theological colleges.

Prebendary Gibson explained that the report of the sub-committee described existing practice, which was extremely diverse in the different theological colleges; but, while it was most desirable to avoid stereotyping different colleges, a large measure of co-operation in regard to the matriculation of their students would increase the usefulness of their work. There were three classes of students to be considered—graduates, undergraduates (whose applications for admission into theological colleges were somewhat increasing in number), and non-graduates. Attention was drawn in the report to the need of full information with regard to each of these classes, for it was impossible to exaggerate the harm caused by even one bad influence in a small institution like a theological college. Under certain circumstances, the sub-committee thought the application for admission from undergraduates should not be refused; but they should not be allowed to become students upon the footing of non-University men, and that the entire course should be required of them. Great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining full information with regard to the third and most numerous class of students, who had never been at the University at all. The answers to the questions circulated by the committee showed that in most cases all reasonable precautions were generally adopted in order to guard against the admission of improper persons as students; but it was felt that an additional security would be provided if direct inquiry were made of all candidates for admission, whether they had ever studied at any other theological colleges before their application for entrance was made. The sub-committee had not thought it well to recommend in their report more than a *minimum* of intellectual qualifications, but they believed that this would tend to keep unworthy candidades out. They were of opinion that the examination should be required of all students, whether graduate or non-graduate, on entering a theological college, for it was most important to remember that such a college was intended to exclude unfit men from the ministry, as well as to prepare fit men for it. Theological colleges ought not to send up unfit men for ordination to the Bishops. The danger had been recently recognised in the American Church by speakers at a recent Church Congress, and it should not be ignored amongst ourselves.

Canon Curteis, at the request of the Chairman, briefly described the "Probationer" system commenced at Lichfield under the sanction of Bishop Selwyn. It had been introduced to meet the difficulties experienced by poor students in meeting the expenses of a residence in Lichfield for two years. The course of probation and attendance at examinations extended, as a rule, over two years, after which the probationer was generally admitted into the college where he must complete his full course of study. The ordinary college course extended over two years, but probationers admitted to the college upon the recommendation of the examiners upon this system were frequently able to obtain the college testimonial in a shorter time. The probationers were, in fact, examined four times before their admission into the college. This inspection was of great value. They generally remained for one year in the college, and had frequently proved themselves the most satisfactory of the students.

A discussion followed upon a series of resolutions which, with some modifications, were based upon the report of the sub-committee. The Dean of Wells, Canon Awdry, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Noyes, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Stanton, Canon Saumarez Smith, Canon Furse, Prebendary Moberly, Mr. Parker, Mr. Meredith, Dr. Hughes-Games, Mr. Walpole, Dr. Maclear, Canon Curteis, Professor Stanley Leathes, Mr. Lias, and the Provost of Worcester College took part in the discussion. Stress was laid by some of the speakers upon the difficulties which were already felt, and which would probably increase, with regard to college testimonials in consequence of impending changes in the statutes and government of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. Reference was also made to the need of increased communication between the theological colleges, and of keeping up an adequate intellectual standard in the entrance examination.

At the close of the afternoon session Archdeacon Palmer moved the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

That the present conference committee be reappointed with the addition of the following members:—The Revs. Canon Awdry, E. R. Bernard, Prebendary Gibson, Dr. Gifford, R. B. Girdlestone, the Provost of Worcester College, and Professor Lumby, and that the committee be empowered to communicate the results of the conference to the Bishops and authorities at the theological colleges, and to summon the next meeting of the conference in 1884.

The conference reassembled at eight p.m. The subject for consideration was the report of the sub-committee upon "Methods Pursued by the Church of England and other Christian Bodies in Training Men for the Ministry." The report, which has been drawn up with great care, and contains a large amount of valuable information, embodies particulars contributed by nearly fifty Principals, Professors, and others in America, Denmark, England, Ireland, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, together with a series of appendices on special points of interest.

Professor Lumby, in introducing the report, drew especial attention to the fact that, with one partial exception, the sub-committee had found that everywhere, except in the Church of England, a course of professional training is required as indispensable for admission to the full ministry. The financial difficulty seemed to present the greatest difficulty to this requirement amongst ourselves, but it ought not to be impossible to arrange for some organisation to provide the funds for the necessary expenses. The report described in detail the character of the institutions in which training for the ministry is carried on under the heads of (1) Universities in which other students are included; and (2) special institutions for theological students only. The result of an elaborate inquiry has been to show that the special preparation for the ministry in the Church of England, even when such preparation is carried out, is very short compared with what is usual elsewhere. As supervision and instruction in the year of the diaconate are, practically, as it may happen, non-graduates in the theological colleges receive only a course of training for two years, and graduates, who enter them, a course for one year. There was one exceptian to this, St. John's Hall, Highbury, where a residence of three years was required from non-graduates, and it seemed desirable to the committee to recommend that the training of non-graduates should always extend over that period.

An inquiry into the distinctive features of the intellectual, devotional, and practical training given in Universities and special institutions showed that a large amount of attention was given to dogmatics and to Biblical instruction, but the committee drew attention to the need of a wider and more systematic treatment of dogmatics in the schemes of study in the English theological colleges. There seemed to be an absence of a sufficiently wide philosophical view of doctrine and its history, including evidences, and the comparative treatment of confessions. In devotional training stress was laid upon the habit of private meditation and in practical training upon homiletics. The sub-committee were of opinion that the homiletical training given in the Church of England should be made more thorough and systematic, and should in some cases be extended to preaching from notes.

A long discussion followed, in which the following speakers took part:—The Dean of Wells, Canon Furse, Archdeacon Palmer, the Rev. C. F. Gore, Dr. Boultbee, Dr. Gifford, Mr. Parker, Canon Curteis, Dr. Maclear, Canon Awdry, Dr. Hughes-Games, Mr. Ducat, Chancellor Leeke, Mr. Lias, Mr. Meredith, Professor Ince, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Girdlestone. A report which embraced so many points of the highest importance and travelled over so large a field of inquiry naturally excited some difference of opinion, and while the gratitude of the conference for the care and trouble which had collected and arranged the mass of information embodied in the statement prepared by the sub-committee was warmly expressed by more than one of the speakers, a resolution which, it was explained, represented the practice of Convocation was accepted both in regard to this and the other reports:—

That this conference does not hold itself responsible for any of the reports of its committees, but only for the resolutions adopted.

Several noteworthy suggestions were made during the discussion. The Dean of Wells spoke of the importance attached to elocution in the American seminaries, and of the evening classes at King's College, London; Dr. Gifford thought that theological lectures might be established for the assistance of men in deacon's orders preparing for the priesthood; Canon Awdry suggested the formation of junior classes, in connection with theological colleges; Mr. Stanton said that the Church might make far more use of existing educational advantages, such as those offered by Owens College, Manchester, and at colleges in Liverpool, Nottingham, and Sheffield. Strong and capable men who had studied at such institutions as these ought to be enlisted for the work of the ministry. Dr. Maclear said that the colonial and missionary work should undergo a course not shorter than three years; and Professor Ince and others, while recognising serious difficulties, advocated as much common action as possible between the theological faculty in the Universities and the theological colleges.

On Thursday morning the Holy Communion was celebrated in the Cathedral at eight a.m. by Professor Ince, who was assisted by Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Heurtley, and Canon Furse. The alms collected at the Offertory were devoted to the Ordination Candidates's Exhibition Fund, in connection with the Additional Curates' Society.

The conference met at ten o'clock. After prayers had been said, Canon Furse proposed, and Prebendary Gibson seconded, a resolution in regard to the requiremant of theological college testimonials from

graduates who had studies in them, as well as from non-graduates at the time of their ordination. Chancellor Leeke proposed, and the Dean of Wells seconded another resolution with reference to the action taken by the Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury with regard to hoods for students of the theological colleges, thankfully accepting their Lordships' resolution, "under the understanding that the matter is now left in the hands of the authorities of the several colleges, acting under the direction of their respective Ordinaries." Both of these resolutions were carried unanimously, as was also the case with resolutions proposed at a later period of the proceedings by Dr. Gifford, with reference to the appointment of a sub-committee to consider how systematic training, especially in the subject of homiletics, can be continued during the period of the diaconate, and by Canon Awdry on the preparation of a syllabus of instruction on Christian Ethics in connection with dogmatic theology.

The conference then commenced the consideration of the reports of the three sections of the large committee, which had undertaken the preparation of a scheme of study for candidates for Holy Orders, both at the Universities and at theological colleges.

Professor Westcott, in introducing the report prepared by the Cambridge section of the committee upon the Study of Holy Scripture, said that two forms of Biblical study has been suggested—(1) a general study of the Old and New Testament, and (2) a minute study of certain portions. In the appendices to the report, specimens of suggestions for the study of certain books, in which general principles had been applied to particular instances, would be found. The general suggestions might be classified under three heads—1. A view of the contents of the book, which the student had to prepare, as a whole. 2. Its detailed interpretation. 3. Criticism. In the report special attention had been drawn to the relation in which the books of the Old Testament stood to the whole of the Old Dispensation previous to the Incarnation of our Lord, to the gradual growth of spiritual ideas, to the external influences brought in the Divine order to bear upon Israel by Egypt, Babylon, Persia, and the surrounding nations, and to the independent growth of life and thought presented to us in the Apocrypha and other non-Biblical Jewish literature. In the suggestions for the study of the New Testament it was impossible to attach too much importance to the mode in which the New Testament assumed its present form, the general grouping of the books, the influence of special events, as, *e.g.*, the fall of Jerusalem, upon early Christian thought, and the history of the beginnings of the Church. Throughout their suggestions the committee had endeavoured to show how the whole Bible, and every part of the Bible, stood in vital connection with the circumstances under which it was written, and how each book was related to the whole of which it formed a part. Two main objections might be urged against such a scheme of study as that indicated in the report. It might be said that (1) the scheme was beyond the powers of an average student; and (2) such study, however interesting, is deficient in spiritual influence.

1. It was, indeed, true that such a scheme would be beyond the power not only of an average student, but of any student, to work out in its fulness. But, although this was so, an ideal of study was of the highest value, for it would save men from rash and precipitate assertions on unsettled questions, and also from vague doubts. Too often a student's mind had become so perplexed that, in the presence of some critical question, he felt that if he touched it the whole edifice of his faith would be in danger of collapse. Such an evil would be met by the methods which had been indicated. And the simplest student, however much he might feel that the accomplishment of the whole scheme lay beyond him, would still gain much intellectual guidance and large moral and spiritual support as he gradually learnt how the Bible had points of contact with all interests of true human life.

2. Nor was such a study simply literary and academic. It was truly spiritual. In Holy Scripture we possessed an authoritative record of the dealings of God with men; we were told not only what that method of His providential government should be, but what it had been. The Divine method had not been what we should have expected, but a study of the Bible in connection with what was seen in the world and known in the Church would lead us to a true solution of many difficulties which now perplexed men. One Divine purpose ran throughout the whole of the Old Dispensation, and in the study of Scripture an unfailing guide was supplied alike in the investigation of Church history and dogmatic theology. In the Old Testament we found the interpretation of Church history; in the New Testament the contemporaneous interpretation of the central truth of Christianity, "The Word was made flesh." Hence critical study, even in the minutest details, did in reality contribute to the understanding of the Divine Revelation, and to that knowledge of God and His Incarnate Son which is life eternal. This was, indeed, a method of study which it was impossible to exhaust; again and again in the Ordination Service had the clergy been pledged to its fulfilment, and here would be found its completest justification. Every fact of life had been covered by the Bible: its study grew with our growth; it met every change and circumstance of life. It would help us to face each new difficulty, and out of it to win fresh blessings.

Professor Ince described the Outline of Theological Studies in the Departments of Dogmatic Theology and Church History, which had been prepared by the Oxford section of the sub-committee. After drawing attention to the preliminary statement that the subject of dogmatic theology would be naturally considered in relation to Holy Scripture, the historical growth of Christian doctrine, and the Catholic creeds, and the authorised formularies of the English Church, he said that it had not been found possible to do more than place the subject before students in its briefest form, but, at the same time, the framers of the report had desired to find room amongst their suggestions for the great questions which arose in the movements of the present day. Due recognition had been given to the study of religion in itself, and of "Natural Religion based on Natural Theology." The general order of the sections on revealed doctrine had, in part, been suggested by Martensen's *Treatise on Christian Dogmatics*. In the section which included the revealed doctrine concerning God the Holy Ghost, subjects were mentioned on which considerable diversity of opinion existed. Heads of study had been indicated, but no expression of opinion had been offered.

The scheme of study in the department of Church History had been largely indebted to the work of Prebendary Gibson and to the counsel of Canon Overton, who was not a member of the sub-committee, but who had sent several communications. The scheme was, in some respects, incomplete, but this was due to practical considerations, and to a desire not to depress students by placing too large a field of study before them.

Professor Wace, in the unavoidable absence of Canon Barry and Archdeacon Cheetham, introduced the report of the London section of the sub-committee upon Theological Study in the Departments of Apologetics and Church Worship. He stated that the sub-committee had proposed to themselves a strictly practical object—viz., to draw out a scheme of the general order and method of study, keeping in mind the probable knowledge and capacity of students for Holy Orders in general. The sub-committee had not attempted to prescribe the form which the Apologetics should take, but had simply drawn out the great heads of the subject. It was most important that students should have a clear conception of the character of the evidences, which, by the nature of the case, it was reasonable to accept, and also of the function of evidence. The Committee had endeavoured to draw out the distinction between the character and function of evidence, and the character and function of faith. A difficulty had been felt in recommending books beyond a few of the great masterpieces, such as Butler's *Analogy* and the first book of Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, but it was felt that something was needed to supplement older books, and a list should, if the conference desired it, be added to the report.

The scheme of study in Church worship aimed at combining the investigation into the history of the Offices, with an examination of their liturgical details. Here, too, a list of books of references might be useful.

The remainder of the morning session and the whole of the afternoon were occupied with discussions upon each of the reports, in which a large number of the members of the conference took part. Some additions to the reports were suggested, of which the most noteworthy were a syllabus of instruction in Christian ethics in connection with the syllabus of dogmatic theology, the effect of the growth of Mohammedanism upon the Christian Church, and a distinct recognition of the mediæval period in the syllabus of Church history, and the study of the Ordinal in the syllabus on Church worship. The question of Apologetics was considered with much care, and various opinions were expressed in regard to the treatment of the subject and the danger of suggesting difficulties to untrained students. But the general feeling of the conference was expressed by Professor Hort, who said that the real danger was that some of the clergy were too often unaware of the real bearings of the serious questions before us, that the reality of the conflict was not generally recognised, and that it was better that candidates for Orders should hear of men's difficulties from experienced and responsible teachers before their admission into the ministry, and not be left to meet them afterwards without any sort of preparation.

On the motion of the Dean of Wells the conference decided that "before the reports were printed in their complete form an interval of a month should be allowed to elapse in order to give each sub-committe an opportunity of considering corrections and suggestions in matters of detail;" and, on the motion of Archdeacon Palmer, that "all the reports and syllabuses which had been considered should be privately circulated after they had been amended, in conformity with the various resolutions agreed upon at the conference."

At the close of the afternoon session Professor Westcott proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and also to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, for the use of the Chapter-house and the welcome which they had given to members of the conference. Professor Ince briefly replied, and closed the proceedings of the conference with the Benediction.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

A meeting in behalf of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Wednesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, the Bishop in the chair. Among those present were his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir Richard Wilbraham, the Right Hons. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and J. G. Hubbard, M.P., the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Canon Barry, and other well-known clergymen and laymen. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Bedford, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.

In opening the proceedings, the Bishop said that the institution, which owed its origin to his revered predecessor, Archbishop Tait, had been doing its work quietly and steadily during the nearly twenty years of its existence, and therefore they had not thought it necessary to hold annual meetings. In view, however, of the necessity for a great extension of the work through the increase in the population, it was thought desirable to bring the claims of the fund more prominently before the public. Although it might seem that the high aims of the fund in the outset of its career had not been fully carried out, yet a great work had been undoubtedly effected. About £650,000 had been contributed for the purposes of the fund, and 129 new churches in London, and thirteen in Surrey had been consecrated which had been aided thereby; besides numerous mission rooms, 250 clergymen had been added to the diocese, and 68 lay agents were now being supported by the fund; and he could not but think that there was great cause for thankfulness to all who had assisted them that so much had been accomplished. They had now to look to the present and to the future. The diocese was now conterminous with the county of Middlesex, the population of which now amounted to 2,918,000; while there had been a decrease in central London the population in the suburbs had increased in a most rapid manner. This was particularly noticeable in the north and east of the metropolis, and in the parish of Tottenham it was proceeding at a rate which was positively alarming to those who desired to see due provision made for their spiritual needs. The great majority of these persons belonged to the poorer classes, and it was out of the question to expect them to do much in the way of building churches or supporting clergymen. It was, therefore, a matter that required the immediate attention and the prompt action of Churchmen in the diocese. Objection was made by some that there were already many churches which were not filled; but if the causes which brought about so lamentable a conclusion were fully investigated, it would be found that they furnished no excuse for the neglect of new districts unfurnished with the means of grace. It was the mission of the fund to bring about the fullest use of the churches which they had, and to supply new ones where the increased population required them. During the past three years he regretted to say that the income of the fund had fallen off, and he earnestly hoped that the gathering that day would have the effect of rousing the community to help them to cope with the new work which they had before them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the fund was the legitimate successor of the effort which had been made by the late Bishop Blomfield to meet the evil which he foresaw would result from the neglect of the population in the east of London. Great as had been the work which had been effected, there was more to be done in the present and in the future if they were to cope with the rapid strides of the advancing population of this marvellous city—for marvellous it was, to a degree far transcending ancient Rome or Babylon or any of the great cities of old. Had it not been for the energy of Churchmen he believed the metropolis would have sunk ere this into that lamentable condition into which the cities of old had fallen. Not so long ago, while he was administering the affairs of the diocese, it was possible to find some rural districts where the perfume of flowers and new-mown hay and the verdure of trees and fields yet existed; but he was in doubt whether any such pleasant localities could now be found, for the country was being rapidly swallowed up by the town, and the ancient produce of the fields was superseded by crops of human beings. (Hear, hear.) What, then, was their duty under these circumstances? What, indeed, was the duty of the nation in such a crisis? All England was interested in the moral and spiritual condition of the metropolis, and all England should assist such an effort as that in support of which they were assembled. The Bishop of London's Fund had been severely criticised, and all sorts of suggestions had been made to its managers; but it usually happened that the proposed improvements had actually been in full play as part of their system for some years. A great and valuable feature of the institution was the fact that it did not depend entirely upon the clergy, and no society in connection with the Church of England was more distinctly impressed with a lay character than the Bishop of London's Fund. There was nothing remarkable about this, because the need of funds naturally brought about a very close connection between clergymen and laymen; but they had received most valuable assistance from eminent laymen in the management of the fund. He acknowledged with the deepest gratitude the unwearied, practical, and thoughtful attention which had been bestowed upon their affairs by the late First Lord of the Admiralty—(hear, hear)—and by Lord Sandon—(hear, hear)—both of whom had taken the deepest interest in the progress of the fund. He believed that those gentlemen and other laymen had derived great pleasure from the labours they had bestowed upon the institution, and he trusted they would long retain those pleasant memories, and that many others would follow their example. (Cheers.) His Grace concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the great increase of population shown by the census of 1881 to have taken place in the suburbs of the metropolis demands a special effort to supply the means of public worship and religious instruction for the inhabitants of the suburban districts.

The Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, in seconding the motion, expressed the pleasure with which he acknowledged on the part of the laity the wisdom of the course which was now proposed to be taken by the Bishop of the diocese. He thought it was high time that an earnest appeal should be made to individuals and to corporations to come to the assistance of the fund. It was a case of simple self-protection. There was growing up around them a class among whom the desire for wealth was stimulated by education and anxiety to advance and progress. If this were untempered by the restraints of morality and religion, the future of this country would be seriously affected by so dangerous an element in the State. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the speaker urged Churchmen not to stay their hands from supporting the earnest, practical work of the Church because of the dissensions which prevailed concerning rubrics and Church Courts. The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. J. G. Talbot moved, and Canon Barry seconded—

That the large amount of Church work accomplished by means of the Bishop of London's Fund since its formation in 1863 shows that the fund is an effective organisation for carrying out such an effort within the diocese of London, which was carried.

The remaining resolutions were—

That a considerable staff of additional missionary clergy and lay agents, and many new churches, parsonages, schools, and mission buildings, will have to be supplied in places where no such provision for spiritual objects at present exists.

That an urgent appeal for the large resources required for these purposes may fairly be made to all persons connected with the metropolis as landowners, residents, or occasional visitors, or as deriving income from commercial transactions carried on in London; and, in more general terms, to all persons interested in diffusing religious light and knowledge throughout the vast and populous centre of the British dominions.

A NORMAN PRIEST.

An enthusiastic admirer of England and the English, a rare scholar, a passionate bibliophile, a most affectionate friend, and a wise and good man, has just passed away, in the person of Messire Armand Jean Nicolas Edouard Malais, Curé of Martin-Eglise, near Dieppe, the learned author of the *Calendrier Normand et Analectes* and other works.

Many Englishmen and a host of Frenchmen of all sorts and conditions, including marquises, Bishops, priests, and others, celebrated in England and France, men of every religion, counted it an honour to call him friend. To have spent an evening in his presbytery, where he dispensed a simple but most graceful hospitality; to have listened to his marvellous conversation; or to have heard him preach to the children in his church, was to have had a pleasure the remembrance of which was a perennial delight.

The village of Martin-Eglise is about four miles from Dieppe, charmingly situated amongst fine trees and orchards. The presbytery, an old-fashioned one-storied house, of many small rooms, is surrounded by a garden well stocked with fruit and flowers, which do not spoil in each other's company. The Englishman, armed with a letter of introduction, sent in his card, and very quickly the host would present himself at the honysuckle-covered porch. The visitor saw at once that he was in the presence of a courtly, polished gentleman. The Abbé's dark eyes would rain a kindly look of welcome; then followed a hearty shake of the hand and a hope that the visitor and his introducer were well. Following your host, whose tall, powerful, lithe figure was of course clothed in the Norman priest's long gown, you were cordially ushered into the pretty dining-room of the presbytery. The Abbé understood and read English well, but, having no facility in speaking our language, he always spoke in French. "Sir," he would say, "pray sit down and my housekeeper will bring you a little lunch." "Indeed, no—I breakfasted but an hour ago." "But, cher monsieur, you have had a long walk from Dieppe; besides, an Englishman is always hungry. Flore! Flore!" to his housekeeper, "this is Mr. ——, a friend of ——. He is an Englishman, and therefore will at once eat a little something." Very quickly a tray would appear; bread, cheese, butter, fruit from the garden of the presbytery, would invite the visitor, and while he ate the Abbé reclined in his chair and talked. In a very few minutes the visitor was entirely at home, and the Abbé, perfectly frank and natural, charmed his guest with his easy and fluent discourse about the ancient close connection between Normandy and England. He would quickly discover that his visitor, by his name, must also have had a Norman descent, and he would talk of surnames of people still existing in the two countries. The visitor perhaps remarked on the many English acquaintances of his host. "Ah, Monsieur," he would exclaim, "I used to hate those horrid English when I was a boy. Why? Because my mother used to tell me as I sat on her knee how the English ships shelled the town in which she lived. Sir, I used to clench my tiny fists and say, 'Oh, those English! if they come again I will give them a warm reception.'" Then, with a merry laugh, "And whenever they do come I try always to be as good as my word." Lunch over, a walk round the presbytery garden, when flowers would be picked and offered as tokens of pleasure and welcome; then in and round the library. This was the Abbé's especial joy. Many rooms, looking north, south, east, west, were fitted up with shelves, and these were filled with rare books, more than five thousand in number, collected during a long life, on history sacred and secular, theology, antiquities; a splendid collection of books in any way connected with the history of his beloved Normandy, its towns, churches, and Cathedrals. A long list of celebrated writers on liturgical science and ecclesiastical history could be furnished, which would stir up the envy of all bibliophiles. A collection of our English Books of Common Prayer, from the first one printed, attracted the attention of the English visitor. There was not a book which had not been enriched with notes written by the learned owner. The writer of this memoir well remembers one visit to this library. The Abbé had been asking after the wife of his guest; then leading him into the favourite room where were ranged the *Monasticon Angicanum* Fleury, Tillemont, Béralt-Bercastel, *Les Actes de St. Thérèse*, *Les Souvenirs de la Maison de Gournay*, and a host of others, he pointed to the shelves and said, "Sir, behold *my* wife! my wife, who never speaks except when I wish to hear her, who always says what I wish her to say, who always stops the moment I have heard enough. Is not that a wife out of ten thousand?"

After an examination of the choicest books, rare missals, and ancient breviaries, a walk followed. In five minutes the beautiful Forêt d'Arques was reached, and soon the Abbé conducted his guest to the battle-field, and vividly described how Henry of Navarre for fourteen days, sheltered by the walls of the castle yonder, resisted the army of Guise and the League. If the day were fine, a walk to the pretty town of Arques, a visit to the exquisite church, the "Light of Normandy," and an inspection of the splendid ruins of the castle followed. Then back to the prebystery and a visit to his own church. This was plain to ugliness, but clean and carefully kept. On the walls hung a chart with references to any historical event in which the place was concerned. Our own Henry V. had halted here on his way to the memorable siege of Rouen, &c. How the Abbé loved Rouen!

Then, as the sun set, the Abbé would lead his visitor round the village and pay little visits to his people, returning every greeting with a most polite bow, or poking a little fun at some elderly villager. Finally, dinner in the presbytery, and then the host, by this time warmed and inspired by the evident delight of his guest, talked as only Frenchmen of the highest culture can talk. Grave and gay, wise, witty, tender, the good man out of the treasure of his mind brought forth "things new and old." His listener hung delighted on his words, his only fear being "lest he should come to an end." He was so *human*, and men of every religion, and those who, alas! could not see their way to belong to any, all agreed in their reverence for him. The writer of these lines is informed by the brother of the deceased that when the excellent Abbé was struck down suddenly in March last, in his seventieth year, his relatives were amazed at the number of people, celebrated in politics, literature, and art, as well in England as in France, who testified to their reverence for their deceased brother.

He was in truth a noble man. France loses a gifted son; the Catholic Church a noble exemplar of all that is highest and best in it; many Englishmen, high and low, a most hospitable friend; and not a single man, woman, or child in Martin-Eglise but feels bereft of a most dearly loved friend, who added to their joys and shared their sorrows, who worked and prayed for them for three-and-thirty years, and whose body now lies in their village churchyard in peaceful slumber. H. J. Gibbs.—*Athenæum.*

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THE TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated, with a full Choral Service, under the DOME of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May, 1882. The Choir will consist of 300 voices, and will be accompanied by the Organ and a full Orchestra. The Overture will be MENDELSSOHN'S "ATHALIE." The MAGNIFICAT and NUNC DIMITTIS will be sung to music by EATON FANING in C, and the Anthem will be MENDELSSOHN'S "WHEN ISRAEL OUT OF EGYPT CAME." The OLD HUNDREDTH PSALM will be sung before the Sermon, and the Service will conclude with HANDEL'S HALLELUJAH CHORUS. The Sermon will be preached by

THE LORD BISHOP OF TRURO.

The ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS, the LORD MAYOR, the SHERIFFS, the STEWARDS, &c., will attend the Service.

The NORTH and SOUTH doors will be opened at half-past Two o'clock, exclusively for persons with Tickets. Persons will be admitted without Tickets at the North west door at Three p.m.

Divine Service will commence at half-past Three o'clock.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six o'clock, for half-past Six precisely, in MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, Threadneedle-street, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding, supported by the SHERIFFS of LONDON and MIDDLESEX, the ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, STEWARDS, &c.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The marriage of the youngest son of the QUEEN, the Duke of ALBANY, with the Princess HELEN of WALDECK, was solemnised on Thursday, at Windsor Castle, with stately ceremonial, amidst wide manifestations of popular interest and national rejoicing. If the good wishes of a people avail anything, then the Duke and Duchess of ALBANY may look forward to a long future of happiness. The marriage is not one that has been arranged for political reasons, or in deference to dynastic considerations: it may be looked upon as the conventional happy ending of the commonplace romance of life that it does not always fall to the lot of Princes to know and to live through. Prince LEOPOLD, to call him by the name by which he is still best known to the English people, has, owing to delicate health, had but restricted opportunities of activity, but he has done enough to achieve a desirable reputation for excellent intentions and unquestionable abilities. A long career of usefulness, is, it may be hoped, before the Duke and Duchess of ALBANY, in a land that looks to its Princes for leadership in the ways of national progress.

It is already clear that the opinion of those who at the commencement of the present year maintained that Irish affairs would once more necessarily monopolise the attention of Parliament, will be completely justified. The present Session must be an Irish Session, for the condition of Ireland remains the question that is of the utmost moment and the most urgent importance for the English Government and the English people. The failure of his Irish policy has at last been recognised by Mr. GLADSTONE, and a desperate attempt on the part of the Radical Government to redeem by fresh legislation its past blunders, must doubtless be looked for. And the consideration of the scheme which Mr. W. H. SMITH is to introduce next week for the creation of peasant proprietors in Ireland must give rise to prolonged and weighty discussion. A vast amount of time is likely to be wasted in the debates on the new Rules of Procedure that the Ministry is resolved to force upon the House of Commons. It is not surprising that the Government has already abandoned its intention of introducing the County Government Bill this Session, and the Bill for the Municipal Government of London is not likely to see the light. The Corrupt Practices Bill and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Bankruptcy Bill are the only two measures of importance that are likely to be persevered with, and there is a strong probability that neither of these Bills will pass into law this year.

It is of course to the influence of the Irish vote in American politics that the ostentatious display of sympathy with the Irish nationalists on the part of the American Congress is due. From time to time it is a matter of course that some resolution shall be introduced into the House of Representatives that shall give members the opportunity of conciliating their Irish voters by a profuse display of rhetorical sympathy. It is, however, with some surprise that it is found that in Canada politicians find it necessary to offer similar kind of homage to Irish ideas. The practically unanimous vote of sympathy with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland that has been given, both in the Lower House and the Senate of the Dominion, naturally provokes feelings of astonishment on this side of the Atlantic. It is probable that the vote is to be regarded as a purely formal proceeding, dictated by an obvious political expediency. It is not to be assumed that sensible Canadians consider that the English people would do well to bring about the disruption of the United Kingdom. Canadians themselves are in a position to particularly appreciate the advantages of union. The vote is one that would scarcely have been proposed and carried in the Legislature of a British colony if it were not for the direct encouragement to similar dreams that has been given by the Home Government and the British Prime Minister. The Canadian vote finds its justification in Mr. GLADSTONE'S utterances.

Evidently the present Ministry ought to be able to deal successfully with the subject of Corrupt Practices at Elections. It is not often that the leading members of an Administration have the intimate personal acquaintance with corrupt constituencies that it has fallen to the lot of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. DODSON to acquire, and there is a marvellous fitness in the ironic dispensation of fate that places Sir HENRY JAMES in charge of the Corrupt Practices Bill. Certainly a member for Taunton must know all about bribery and corruption at elections. If there is anything in the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, the Bill that gives the results of Sir HENRY JAMES'S cogitations on the best means of promoting electoral purity ought to be of great practical value. It does not seem, however, that even in this province of legislation in which special experience and authority might so well be claimed for Ministers, any very satisfactory results are likely to be attained. The Bill is one of rigorous severity, abounding in pains and penalties that seem ingeniously contrived to strike the innocent not less heavily than the guilty. The searching discussion to which it is being subjected in the House of Commons is strengthening the conviction that, whilst it will fail to root out the evils at which it is aimed, it will certainly introduce fresh abuses of the gravest kind into the conduct of Parliamentary elections. Sir HENRY JAMES aims at an impossible virtue, which is what one expects from the Member for Taunton.

As was to be anticipated, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT found nothing in the affidavits that were submitted to him on behalf of Dr. LAMSON to justify a commutation of the sentence passed on one who had been found guilty of a murder of singular cruelty and atrocity. The wretched man was hanged yesterday and made, it is satisfactory to know, a full confession of his guilt. The somewhat unusual intervention of the American PRESIDENT to procure a reprieve was not warranted by the production of any evidence of a kind that would lead to a mitigation of the sentence of death. It is, no doubt, true that the criminal had been in the habit of using morphia. And in the statement that he has left behind him he ascribes to the effects of morphia the overthrow of his mental faculties, and the deadening of his moral sense. The evil effects of the abuse of morphia are notorious. But it cannot be admitted that indulgence in this drug destroys the responsibility for crime. There was no evidence that LAMSON had not complete control of his actions, or was in any way destitute of a full knowledge of the character of the deed he was committing and of the advantages that he was to derive from it. The murder was cruelly and craftily conceived and boldly carried out by one who was obviously in the full possession of his faculties. It would have been an outrage on elementary justice if he had been allowed to escape the due punishment of his crime.

A "VERY HUMBLE" BUDGET.

Mr. GLADSTONE has seen fit to characterise the Budget that he has just introduced as "very "humble." No one will be inclined to dispute the description. It is probable, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S enthusiastic admirers—and there are still to be found amongst the ignorant classes and in remote provincial districts people who regard Mr. GLADSTONE with real and disinterested admiration—will be bitterly disappointed. There was a belief that Mr. GLADSTONE was able to work financial miracles, and certainly the time has come when financial miracles would be gratefully welcomed. It is easy enough, when the national prosperity is at its height, and when the national revenue increases by leaps and bounds, to reduce taxation and abolish imposts. And cynical critics have been in the habit of asserting that Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial reputation rested on nothing more solid than the happy accident of his tenure of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer at a period when the national income invariably exceeded the most sanguine estimates. It remained to be seen how Mr. GLADSTONE would fare at a time when there was a real difficulty in making both ends meet, and whether he would show, under depressing conditions, the financial ingenuity and resource with which he was credited at times when everything was pleasant and prosperous. There is no doubt that when Mr. GLADSTONE chose to fill the two offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—at a salary of £7,500 a year—vast expectations were formed as to the marvels of finance that were to be accomplished. Our entire financial system was to be recast, it was dimly hinted, with the result of at once lightening the burdens on the people, and augmenting the revenue. In his two previous Budgets we have only found that taxation and expenditure have alike increased, and that financial doctrines of questionable soundness have been suggested, developed, and carried into effect. This year, however, was to atone for previous disappointments. It was to be the last Budget of the greatest of Chancellors of the Exchequer, and was to place his fame as a financier upon enduring foundations. Mr. GLADSTONE contemplated retiring from the charge of the National Treasury, and would retire amidst a blaze of financial fireworks. The new Budget was to enshrine the great Liberal principles of Retrenchment and Reform in a way that would open a new era in finance. The carping critics who sneered at Mr. GLADSTONE'S finance, just as they sneered at his eloquence and his political morality, were to be practically discomfited, and the new Budget was to bring the Radical Government a revival of popularity of which it certainly does stand in need.

The hopes of enthusiastic Radicalism have been cruelly deceived. There is much to provoke adverse criticism and nothing to excite admiration in Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial state-

ment. As usual Mr. Gladstone increases taxation. In order to fulfil a promise made to Colonel Harcourt, to give a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of highways, the tax on four-wheeled carriages is to be raised from two guineas to three guineas, and on two-wheeled carriages from fifteen shillings to a guinea. But in all other respects the fiscal arrangements of the past year are to remain unaltered.

The actual expenditure of the year that has closed was £85,472,000. Those who expected that, with the advent of the Radical party to office, a *régime* of economy was to commence will be horrified to note the augmentation that has occurred in the outgoings of all the great spending departments. The annual income last year was £85,822,000, so that a modest surplus was realised. For the current year the expenditure is estimated at £84,630,000, and as the present Government indulges to a considerable extent in supplementary estimates, this amount will as usual be exceeded. The Revenue is expected to be £84,395,000—an estimate which is certainly not unduly sanguine. The surplus that Mr. Gladstone looks forward to is thus £305,000.

The detailed review that Mr. Gladstone entered upon of the returns of the national income from various sources for the past year pointed to the continued decline of the spending capacities of the people. The income from all sources, with the exception of the Income-tax and the Post Office, has in effect fallen beneath the studiously moderate estimates which Mr. Gladstone framed. The striking fact was brought out that whereas in 1874-75 the revenue from taxation on drink amounted to £31,000,000, it had fallen last year to £28,444,000. Whether the difference is to be ascribed to the increase of temperance, or to the diminished incomes of the people, is open to discussion. But the fact is of considerable importance in its bearing upon questions of national finance. That Mr. Gladstone's Budget is unambitious is its only merit. It is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it sanctions continued increase in the national expenditure, at the same time that it indicates the gradual failure of the financial resources upon which, thanks to Mr. Gladstone's finance in the past, an English Chancellor of the Exchequer has now chiefly to rely in supplying ways and means.

MORE PLUNDER.

On Wednesday a Bill that has been framed by Mr. Parnell, and embodies the way in which he would propose to give more complete effect to the principles of the Land League, came before the House of Commons for its Second Reading. Far as Mr. Gladstone and the Government went in their endeavour to give legislative sanction to the ideas for the confiscation of the property of the Irish landlords that the Land League boldly put forth and vigorously maintained, it is notorious that they did not give complete satisfaction to Mr. Parnell and his allies. Mr. Parnell expressed his dissatisfaction somewhat vigorously, and has since been expiating the offence in Kilmainham Gaol. It does not appear, however, that a period of seclusion has converted him to a belief in the absolute perfection of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. And he has employed his period of enforced leisure in devising a scheme that will carry a good way further the "social revolution," as Mr. Gladstone designates the movement of which Mr. Parnell is the leader. For reasons that are beyond Mr. Parnell's control, it was impossible for him to personally introduce his measure, and it was committed to the charge of Mr. Redmond. But the authorship of the Bill was an open secret: it had doubtless been carefully discussed by the leaders of the Land League in the informal councils held in Kilmainham Gaol, and had the full approval of the representatives of the party in Parliament who happen to be in the enjoyment of their liberty.

It was natural that much interest should be felt as to the reception that would be given to this Bill by Mr. Gladstone and Her Majesty's Government. Everyone remembers the vehement refusal of Mr. Gladstone to admit, a few weeks ago, that the Irish Land Bill could be an imperfect measure or fail to produce the beneficent results that had been so confidently foretold. The impious desire of the House of Lords to investigate the working of the measure, and to ascertain how far the proclaimed intentions of its authors were being carried out, was resented with the utmost bitterness. It was mere faction to insinuate that the success of the famous remedial legislation was not assured, and to doubt that a final settlement of the Land Question had been accomplished. It remained to be seen what would be said by Mr. Gladstone to a measure that practically assumed the failure of the Land Bill, and that made fresh demands for the further plunder of the Irish landlords.

No one, it may be imagined, was prepared for exactly what Mr. Gladstone said and left unsaid. It was thought that the opportunity would be embraced for a distinct statement of the policy that the Government intended henceforward to follow in Irish affairs. But the vacillations and hesitations of the Ministry have clearly not ended, and no clear decisions have yet been arrived at. Still on all the immediate points to which Mr. Parnell's measure directed attention Mr. Gladstone spoke with a vagueness that was of unmistakeable significance. Mr. Gladstone is quite ready to adopt more plunder as a part of the Irish policy of the future. The proposals of Mr. Parnell are in brief as follows:—On the question of arrears he proposes that where the tenant pays the one year's rent due last autumn, another year's rent shall be paid by the State, and the landlord shall surrender all other claims for further arrears. He also proposes that, pending the decisions of cases for the settlement of a fair rent, the tenant shall pay Griffith's valuation only. He further suggests the practical cancelment of all leases by giving all leaseholders the right to have a rent fixed by the Land Court. He proposes too to overrule the judicial decision that interferes with the sweeping working of Healy's clause, and will render a nearer approximation possible to that pleasant ideal of landed property in which the tenants shall be only called upon to pay the prairie value of their holdings. He also makes proposals to enable tenants to purchase their holdings by empowering the State to advance the whole of the purchase money. It will be seen at once that these propositions constitute a distinct advance of the social revolution. The further plunder of the landlords, and their ultimate expropriation by the State, are the objects kept in view.

Mr. Gladstone had to decline to consent to the Second Reading of this Bill, but he found little to say in opposition to the principles which it involves. Throughout his speech he was posing in his familiar attitude of one who is open to conviction. Another year of outrage and agitation would almost certainly convince him. But it is just possible that this customary incentive to his schemes of legislation may in this case be unnecessary. The Irish members have at least formed their own conclusions, and they have clearly a not unreasonable faith that Mr. Gladstone contemplates discovering means to give satisfaction to the new demands that they have put forward.

Further concessions to the social revolution—the fresh plunder of the loyal classes—is apparently what is to be expected when the long-heralded "new departure" in the Irish policy of the Government is taken. Once more outrageous propositions will be recommended, and urged on the pleas that they will restore tranquillity and contentment to Ireland. And once more the stern disillusion will come. Ireland can never regain peace and prosperity whilst the country remains under the present Government. So long as everything is yielded to clamorous agitation, supported by intimidation and outrage, agitation will continue. So long as political criminals remain unpunished, political crime will flourish. So long as English statesmen affect to be blind to the real nature of the rebellion against authority that exists on the other side of St. George's Channel, and refuse to take the only measures by which social and political insurrections can be suppressed, so long will Ireland remain the difficulty and the opprobrium of the English Government.

Reviews.

MR. GALLENGA ON RUSSIA.*

Mr. Gallenga apologises in his preface for adding yet one more to the numerous volumes on the subject of Russia which are now in existence. We are, however, glad that he was not deterred by the number of good books treating of the dominions and the subjects of the Czar which have been already published, from adding to them yet another, in the shape of his record of *A Summer Tour in Russia*. It cannot of course compare in permanent value and importance with such a work as that in which a previous writer brought together the results of his lengthened experience of, and his intimate acquaintance with, the great Colossus of the North; but though not calculated to supersede Wallace's *Russia* on the library shelf, it will form a useful supplement to it for the drawing-room table. Mr. Gallenga writes agreeably enough, describing what he sees and digesting what he has read or heard, with the skill of an accomplished *littérateur*. Though his stay in Russia was too short to enable him to speak with the same authority as his predecessor, he has made excellent use of his opportunities, while his evident determination to hold a course midway between the Russophiles who can see nothing but what is good, and the Russophobes who can see nothing but what is bad in the great Northern Empire, adds to the value of his work. He himself confesses that if he had read Mr. Wallace's book before he started on that summer tour, the results of which he has so effectively recorded, he should have given up his task as uncalled for or unprofitable, in which case the world had wanted one more pleasant volume of travel. Moreover, as he well reminds us, though books may grow old subjects are ever fresh, and the Russia of to-day is by no means the Russia of but a few years ago, so well described by Mr. Wallace. The spread of Nihilism and, yet more, the development of the long-deferred hopes and baffled aspirations which have made the worst results of Nihilism possible, would of themselves have been sufficient to change the social aspect of the country, and the gulf which yawns between Mr. Wallace's Russia and the Russia of to-day can hardly be better measured than by recalling the deliberate judgment in which that distinguished and observant writer wound up his views of Russia. He expressed, as his last word on the subject, his opinion that "never was the autocratic power of "Russia stronger or more secure" than when he wrote and pointed out how, unlike the French autocracy of the time of the Third Napoleon, it was "founded on the unbounded hereditary "devotion of the people—peasantry and nobles "alike.' These words seem like a bitter satire when read by the lurid light thrown upon them by the murder of Alexander II. in the streets of his capital, by the condition of Alexander III. cowering in his solitude at Gatschina, by the open mine beneath the Cathedral at Moscow. We rather gather from some passages in Mr. Gallenga's book that he is inclined to consider the dread of the Nihilist bugbear to be exaggerated, and he describes the present *régime* under General Ignatieff—by the time these lines meet the reader's eye that *régime* may be changed and a more conciliatory Home Minister may have taken his place, as M. le Giers has taken that of Prince Gortschakoff—as "a rampant autocracy, disturbed though "not tempered by a pusillanimous dread of the "Nihilists." But at the same time he admits, in other passages, that the struggle between Nihilism and Imperialism is one of life and death, and that apparently the only question which remains open is, "How many Emperors "will have to be taken off before Imperialism "gives up the struggle?" The remedy which he would propose is, that the Czar should give up his autocratic power, and that he should be made invulnerable by being proclaimed irresponsible, on the assumption that if he would but take rank among Sovereigns who can do no wrong he would no longer be in any danger:—

> Russia has her Communes, Cantons, and Volosts; her Municipal Councils, her Provincial Senates; why should they be, as a Russian print justly designates them, "mere puppet-shows without serious meaning?" Why should they not have rights well defined by law—indisputable, inviolable, placed above the arbitrary will of the Emperor, his bureaucracy, and his police?
>
> Russia has her Baltic provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, her Grand Duchy of Finland, with orders and institutions of their own. Where is there a better State fitted for a thorough decentralisation and local autonomy? Why should not the principle of personal unity, of many States under one Crown—the grand original idea of Roman Imperialism founded on Municipalism—that system which, although partial and limited, works tolerably well in Austria-Hungary, and still better in Norway-Sweden, be as successfully applied to a vaster country and a more divided people than either of those dual monarchies—applied on a larger scale and on a more comprehensive plan?
>
> I have made the tour of most Russian dependencies, have visited people more or less recently incorporated with the Empire, races various in blood, in faith, in language, in social progress; but I have found nowhere, save, perhaps, here among the Poles, either implacable hatred against the Russians, or irresistible longing for independence.
>
> There is in Russia, as in all great empires, a cohesive strength, a force of gravitation, arising from a community of vast material interests, that, as a rule, under good management, soon gets the better of local pride and national antipathy. The Russian subjects in non-Russian districts do not grudge their allegiance to the Emperor, nor do they expect that they could better their condition either by isolation or by annexation to other Powers. They simply resent as unfair and unnatural all attempts at Russification; they stand up for their language, their creed, their laws and usages, their traditional individuality. They, above all things, resist, as uncalled-for and needless and mischievous, all interference of the Imperial administration, of the police, of the military authorities, with what they consider absolutely local and separate affairs.
>
> But only let self-government in every village, town, or province be a reality; let the various divisions of the Empire be assured of as large an extent of autonomy as may really be good for them—such autonomy as is now still maintained in the countries on the Baltic, or as was allowed to the Polish kingdom before its final extinction in 1868—and when all the members of the colossal body have obtained their utmost natural development, it will be found that vitality will flow more spontaneously to the heart—to that Imperial Government and Council of "All the Russias" which would have to provide for the general welfare and rule the common destinies.

But surely this sanguine view ignores the distinction between the Nihilist conspirators and more moderate revolutionists. The latter might be satisfied to see a responsible Government take the place of the present despotism; but the votaries of Nihilism, "a social democratic conspiracy plotting "the subversion of all civil and social order, "determined to leave nothing standing of what "exists," are little likely to be content with the conversion of the Emperor's rule into a constitutional monarchy.

We have dwelt somewhat at length on this portion of Mr. Gallenga's work, as the struggle between Nihilism and Autocracy has a paramount importance in the Russia of to-day. But we should give a very inadequate idea of his *Summer Tour* if we were to lead the reader to suppose that its interest was exclusively, or indeed mainly, political. The bulk of his book is occupied not with political disquisitions, but with graphic pictures of the outward aspect of Russian life as it presents itself to the passing traveller, and with the investigation of the advantages and drawbacks affecting the material prosperity of the country. The general aspect of it, as seen from the railway carriage, is thus described:—

> Not improbably the railway companies considered that the less a stranger saw of Russia the more favourable would be the impression he would carry away about it. For the towns along the line are almost invariably miles away from the stations, too much out of sight and in too low positions to be even noticed; and, as a rule, too hopelessly like one another, too destitute of interest, to deserve even the few minutes' visit that the train might allow. And as for the country, the panorama is almost everywhere the same dreary flat from end to end: the earth spreading out like a broad dish all round to the horizon, and the vault of heaven encompassing it like a dish-cover; the idea of the universe such as man conceived it when he went by the light of his senses, and before Galileo put spectacles on his nose, and made him see "more worlds than one."
>
> A dead flat, hardly broken at distant intervals by a wave of the ground by some long low ridge, or small scrubby knoll, interminable, monotonous woodland; not primeval forest, but mere young birch and fir, stunted and ragged with here and there a bit of rough clearing, a patch of coarse pasture. Anon, great rye-fields, stretching beyond man's ken, chequered here and there by more or less abortive attempts at wheat, barley, or potato crops; the ground, as a rule, without hedge, fence, or wall—nobody's or everybody's ground—open to the inroad of cattle; a sandy, salty, to all appearance irreclaimable, soil; a backward slovenly cultivation; the cattle neither well-bred nor well-fed; everywhere a sense of loneliness; only at vast distances log-houses and barns, mostly untenanted; horses, cows, sheep, turkeys and geese in flocks, unattended; and farther off, straggling towns and villages, with high-domed churches and tall factory chimneys; and near the stations great piles of wood, solidly ranged in rows of logs of different size and various colours, as high as houses, and not without some architectural pretensions, and some artistic attempt at quaint, tasteful patterns.
>
> The ground, for large tracts, swampy, cut up by miry ditches, or soaked into shallow morasses, where the water stagnates as if at a loss to make up its mind whether to flow north or south, east or west; and meanwhile spreading out into vast meres or lagoons, in some of which green weedy islets are lazily floating from shore to shore—islets, which the rustics of the adjoining farms, like those of Holland, endeavour to catch as they drift past, mooring them, and annexing them to their mainland domains.

It was to St. Petersburg that the traveller first made his way through these unpromising surroundings, and he confirms the unfavourable verdict passed upon this creation of the Czar Peter, as suggested by a great thought, but turning out to be a great mistake. Despite the grandeur of the buildings and the absence of paupers, except in the hospitals and at the church doors, he is not favourably disposed towards this "Rome Tartare." Its size and its dismal emptiness as "it squats like an immense alligator, half in "and half out of a swamp, modelled on Amster-"dam and reminding one of Venice," painfully oppressed him. He sympathises with the cry of "Back to Moscow," one of the results of the revulsion of feeling which has led the Russian who was but a short time since so severe and despondent in his judgment of himself and his countrymen to run into the opposite extremes of overweening self-confidence and conceit. To "the Frenchified dandies of the days of Catherine "II., of Paul, and of Alexander I., who could "find no words sufficiently strong to express their "contempt for whatever was Russian," has succeeded a national party whose watchword is Russia for the Russians, and though the material progress for the country, which has been uninterrupted since 1812, is greatly due to foreign enterprise, we can hardly be surprised that the race of genuine unsophisticated Muscovites, who, after all, form the backbone of the population, should have had enough of foreign civilisation. The national character has little chance of showing itself in the "beavers' city," which was founded by Peter the Great as an extra territorial capital; and the advantages which the city on the Neva had, at its first foundation, as a trading place when Russian commerce was in its infancy, and could have no other channel, have been lost with the opening of new railways and other methods of communication, all tending to the centre of Russian life and activity, which, for at least two-thirds of the available Russian territory, is undoubtedly Moscow. This great and unique city has often been described, but Mr. Gallenga's picture of it is worth quoting:—

> It boasts a magnificent situation, a thoroughly Russian character, and as much picturesque beauty as may arise from endless variety, from a quaint and grotesque originality, from a profusion of gold and jewellery, and every kind of costly, barbaric ornament, and from a blending of all hues and shades, of all subdued and salient, vivid or pale, chaste or glaring colours on a mad painter's palette.
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> From the Kremlin to the Chinese city, where nothing Chinese meets the eye, from the Chinese to the White City, and from this again to the suburbs spreading over a circumference of twenty-five miles, Moscow offers in every respect the most perfect contrast to St. Petersburg. It has not one straight street, not one square inch of level ground; nothing like a plan, no clue for a stranger to make his way through the labyrinth of its crooked thoroughfares. It rose from its ruins after the conflagration of 1812, which had more than half destroyed it, and effaced the main lines of communication originally laid out in concentric circles, as well as the range of walls, moats, and bastions which had encompassed its several wards and divisions, the citizens hastening to rebuild each his own house as he could and where he could, regardless of his neighbours' convenience. The consequence is, that all buildings, large or small, public or private, are huddled together higgledy-piggledy—a stately palace cheek-by-jowl with a paltry hovel; a sumptuous church back to back with a row of dingy shops; houses, palaces, churches, bakeries, and butcheries in wondrous confusion, here pressed together, there standing wide apart with intervening yards and gardens; the streets winding around them, here broad, there narrow, but always tortuous or angular; a marvellous

* *A Summer Tour in Russia.* By Antonio Gallenga.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1882.

mass of irregularities, charming the eye by the strange variety of size, style, and colour, and all enhanced by the undulating nature of the ground, which breaks up the mass in large groups, and opens broad views at every culminating point and at every street turning.

Moscow will appear a *unique* city to a stranger from any part of Western Europe. But it is only a Russian city to a Russian; an old Russian city, and prototype of all old Russian cities; for many of them have their Kremlin, their Chinese and White Cities, the golden domes, the big bells, and all that constitute Moscow's main boast.

And as Moscow may be said to epitomise all that is Russian, so does the Kremlin sum up all that is best worth seeing in Moscow.

The Kremlin, a citadel, a sanctuary, a stronghold intended for a last defence of whatever the town or country held most precious and sacred, is in no respect like the Athenian Acropolis or the Roman Capitol, to which some travellers have been pleased to compare it. It has not the commanding position of Bergamo or Biella, Perugia or Orvieto, Spoleto or Narni, or of many other hill-towns of old Italy. It does not even stand so loftily as the *Dom* of Revel, the Kremlin of Nijni Novgorod, or any of the heights on which Kief is built. In fact, the Moscow Kremlin is not much of a hill; for on one side you may walk into it from your hotel in the Nicholaia Street and other long thoroughfares of the city with hardly any perceptible ascent; and on the other, you stand on a platform sloping with gardens towards the river, and barely a hundred feet above its bed.

On this latter side, however, all the charm of the site at once breaks upon the beholder, whether he looks round on the strange buildings with which the open parade ground of the ancient citadel is crowned, or whether his eye scans the vast panorama of the Valley of the Moskva, the humble stream from which the city takes its name, and which winds round and round again the spot as if wooing it, and loth to quit it.

Beyond the river and the valley rises, far off, the range of the Sparrow Hills, with other gently-swelling grounds, enclosing a wide expanse of town and country, of land and water, of multitudinous objects; a chaos in which a bewildered stranger is for a few minutes at a loss to single out anything.

"Can you imagine what this city would be, if all the millions of money that have for the last 170 years been squandered in St. Petersburg had been used for the aggrandisement and embellishment of this old and natural Queen and Empress of our great country?"

Such was the question put to the author by a young patriot, and undoubtedly the Holy City, after which Holy Russia yearns, has been much sacrificed to its rival on the Neva. But, as it is, the reader will be surprised to learn how great is the activity of all industrial enterprises in the central provinces, of which it is the main emporium, and how completely Moscow deserves the title of the commercial as well as the historical capital of the country. But, as Mr. Gallenga observes, manufactures are killing agriculture, and the Russians have been in too great a hurry to condemn a vast part of their territory as absolutely and irreclaimably barren. This, of course, only applies to Old Russia. New Russia or the Black Earth Country—"the granary of the Empire, and "for a long time of all Europe"—is purely, as the Baltic provinces are mainly, agricultural. Of each of these districts Mr. Gallenga gives a very interesting account, and his description of the working of a large agricultural estate in Esthonia—in which province the abolition of serfdom has not caused the same mischief as in other parts of the country, owing to the fact that the nobles, who are mainly resident proprietors, settled the matter themselves while in Old Russia it was worked out by the Government against the will of the landlords—tempts us to quote largely, had we not already exceeded the space at our disposal. As it is we must confine ourselves to the following extract illustrating the relations of mutual sympathy and good understanding which constitute the bright side of patriarchial feudalism:—

I asked my friend the Count what measures he adopted against any of his farmers who were not ready with their rent when it became due. The question evidently surprised and puzzled him, for it was with considerable hesitation that he answered, "But such a thing never happens here."

I insisted, however, and asked, "What would you do if the case occurred?"

"Well," he replied, with great *naïveté*, "I suppose I should have to wait till my man got the money."

And he added that, in the event of a farmer being in want of cash from a bad harvest, illness, or any other cause, he "would advance any sum in reason out of his own pocket rather than suffer any man on his estate to go to the Jews in Revel."

We think that the passages which we have given justify our favourable estimate of Mr. Gallenga's book as one of great interest and instruction, but we can assure our readers that the book itself contains a great deal which is still more interesting and instructive, and may be safely recommended to their perusal, while it has none of the dulness which we are perversely inclined to associate with the idea of instructiveness, probably from the unfortunate impression produced on the youthful mind, at a time when impressions are most permanent, by literature of the *Sandford and Merton* type.

The Churchman's Annual and Popular Handbook, for 1882 (Poole), is all that its name gives us a right to expect. It is a handy popular and comprehensive annual, containing a sufficiently full survey of Church transactions during the past year, and a "Directory" of the present staff of the Home and Colonial Episcopate and of the Cathedral Chapters in this country. It has a list of all preferments and of the deaths in the clerical body during the past year, a digest of the proceedings in the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of the Church Congress at Newcastle, and of the various Diocesan Conferences throughout England. At the end of the volume is an abstract of the Bills affecting the Church at present before the two Houses of Parliament. We can but repeat, it is a volume singularly comprehensive and handy.

In the paragraph upon the Bronté Marsala in our last number, the name of the firm should have been Nunn, not Munn & Son.

Correspondence.

LEGALISING INCEST.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—I am told that it is thought women have no objection to the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. I am in a position to deny this. Some years ago, while staying in a village in Kent, I carried round a petition, to be signed by women only, against the proposed alteration in the law. I obtained about 200 signatures—that is to say, the signature of every woman in the parish except eight. When I met with somebody who had not considered the subject, I said, "Would you like your husband to marry your sister if you were to die before him?" The answer was an emphatic "No, I shouldn't—it's too near."

The wives' sisters were equally ready to sign. I may add that no clerical influence was brought to bear on these women, many of whom were Primitive Methodists, and that I was a stranger among them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A CHURCHWOMAN.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

In the *Quarterly Review* article on the "Journals of Caroline Fox" reference is made to certain letters of Mr. F. P. Maurice, which throw much light on the theological movement represented by John Sterling. These letters will be included in Mr. Maurice's *Life*, the first volume of which is now more than half printed.

M. Renan will start for the Holy Land and Sinai at the beginning of October and return in January.

According to *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. George Dolby, who acted as manager and confidential agent for Charles Dickens during the novelist's last tour in America, proposes to publish all the letters Dickens wrote him on business. It is said that these epistles describe American audiences in the same vein of caustic pleasantry that pervades *Martin Chuzlewit*.

Mr. F. H. Underwood is well advanced with a biography of Longfellow, which he projected and began more than a year ago, aided by frquent counsels and suggestions from Longfellow himself. The poet also chose most of the subjects that will be used as illustrations. These include his ancestral home at Newbury, his birthplace at Portland, and other scenes of similar character. The May *Atlantic* will contain the last poem written by Longfellov, the proof of which passed under his hand but a day or two before his illness.

M. Victor Hugo has sent to the Press a new drama, *Torquemada*, which will be published by M. Albert Quantin at the end of next month. It is in three acts, with a prologue headed "In Pace."

The *Magazin für die Literatur des In und Auslandes* will shortly publish a series of inedited letters from Goethe to Carlyle, which have, it is stated, been discovered in London.

Nature has the following:—"We have received a most remarkable communication in the form of a pamphlet from the late professor of physic and chemistry at the Royal Military Academy, which, were it not for his high scientific position and extended experience, we should hesitate to allude to. The grievance mostly complained of is the want of discipline existing among the cadets, so much so that the instruction in the above-mentioned very important subjects could only be carried on in an imperfect manner detrimental to the service. That such a state of affairs has or does exist in an important public department like the Royal Military Academy is a very serious matter. The pamphlet, for which Professor Bloxam is answerable, exposes, if correct, a state of things that certainly should not exist in any educational establishment, and more especially not in one of the importance of this school for the future officers of the Army. The following, from one of the letters contained in the pamphlet, certainly exhibits, if correct, a very undesirable state of affairs:—'During the last ten years, I have pointed out to successive governors that the character of the classes was deteriorating, and I have now to state, with profound regret, that the conduct of the majority when they first come under my instruction, and of a considerable proportion up to the end of their curriculum, is that of boys in an ordinary boarding-school with a very low standard of morals and discipline; so that the position which was formerly held by Professors Faraday and Abel has now become that of an usher, and such services as I am competent to render as a teacher of science are in a great measure lost to the Academy, although a knowledge of chemistry and physics has become more than ever necessary to the Scientific Corps.'"

There are still 2,000 of the Choctaws living in their ancestral homes in Mississippi, and, on the authority of Mr. H. S. Halbert, they retain in all their pristine vigour most of the usages of their ancestors. Among these the methods employed in conducting a courtship and performing a marriage are curious. When a young Choctaw of Kemper or Neshoba county sees a maiden who pleases his fancy he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then advances within a short distance and gently lets fall a pebble at her feet; he may have to do this two or three times before he attracts the maiden's attention, when, if this pebble-throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest; if otherwise a scornful look and a decided "ekwah" indicate that his suit is in vain. Sometimes, instead of throwing pebbles, the suitor enters the maiden's cabin and lays his hat upon her bed. If the man's suit be acceptable the hat is permitted to remain, but if she be unwilling to be his bride, it is instantly removed. Whichever method be employed, the rejected suitor knows that it is useless to press his suit, and beats as graceful a retreat as possible. When a marriage is agreed upon, the time and place are fixed for the ceremony. The relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom meet at their respective homes, and from thence march to the marriage ground, halting at a short distance from one another. The brothers of the bride go across to the opposite party, and bring forward the bridegroom, who is then seated upon a blanket spread upon the ground. The sisters of the bridegroom then do likewise by going over and bringing forward the bride. She is expected to break loose and run, but, of course, is pursued, captured, and brought back to be seated by the side of the bridegroom. All the parties now cluster around the couple, the woman's relatives bring forward a bag of bread, a lingering symbol of the time when the woman had to raise the corn, the man's relatives a bag of meat, in memory of the days when the man should have provided the household with game. Next presents of various sorts are showered on the couple, who all this time sit still, not even speaking a word. When the last present has been given they arise, now man and wife, and, just as in civilised life, provisions are spread and the ceremony is rounded off with a feast.

Among the more important works of the late Mr. Rossetti may be reckoned the reredos of Llandaff Cathedral, a triptych, comprising, in the centre, the Nativity; on the north side David as a shepherd youth advancing sling in hand to take aim at Goliath, while the Israelitish troops watch the combat from an entrenchment. On the south side David appears as king, a man of mature years, armed for battle, and composing on his harp a song of thanksgiving for victory.

A National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead has been started to give practical expression to the feeling which has so often been outraged by "restorers" of ancient buildings, explorers of sepulchres, and other devastators of churches and churchyards. It will secure records of existing monuments, watch restorers and rebuilders, repair and renew memorials when desirable, prevent the desecration of churchyards, and promote and procure protective legislation. Mr. A. Vincent, Lower Hellesdon-road, Norwich, is the Secretary of the Society. The Primate is the Patron. Among the Vice-Patrons are the Bishops of Argyll, Ely, Lichfield, Winchester, and Nottingham, Earl Beauchamp, the Earls of Carnarvon and Glasgow, Sir G. Duckett, and Mr. Beresford Hope. The Council includes the Deans of Lichfield, Manchester, Ripon, Worcester, and York; the Earl of Northesk, and Messrs. Cutts, Hartshorne, and S. Leighton. An inaugural meeting of the Society will be held, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, on May 10, in the great room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

The Committee of the International Literary Congress, which is to be opened at Rome on the 20th of May, will consist of the following distinguished members:—Michele Amari, the Sicilian historian; Professor Graziadio Isaia Ascoli, the Orientalist; Cesare Cantù, the historian; Professor Giosuè Carducci, the poet; Felice Carlo Emanuele Cavallotti, the dramatist; Professor Giuseppe Aurelio Costanzo, the Sicilian poet; Edmondo de Amicis, the popular writer of travels; Professor Francesco d'Ovidio, the philologist; Paolo Ferrari, the dramatist; Giuseppe Giacosa, the poet and dramatist; Raffaello Giavagnoli, the novelist; Alessandro Krauss; Ferdinando Martini, the dramatist; Marco Minghetti, the publicist; Professor Francesco Schupfer, the publicist; Emilio Treves, the journalist; and Professor Gaetano Trezza, the critic. The president of the committee will be Count Mamiani della Rovere; and the vice-presidents, Giovanni Prati, the poet, and Cesare Correnti, the political writer.

That Sanskrit is extremely useful as a spoken language in India was shown not long ago in the house of Keshub Chunder Sen. Two learned natives, Pandit Brahmavarta Samadhyayi of Nuddea and Kasinath Trimbak Telang of Bombay, met there to discuss some questions of scholarship and theology. The one came from the extreme east, the other from the extreme west of India, yet both conversed fluently in Sanskrit. The Pandit chanted hymns of "Sâmaveda," according to the tradition of his school, an art now very rarely practised in India. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang spoke in faultless Sanskrit such as, as even the Pandit admitted, was seldom heard in India at the present day. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang is an M.A., and an advocate of the local High Court at Bombay.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11th and 12th, the *Antigone* of Sophocles was acted in the original Greek in the Convocation Hall of University College, Toronto. Mendelssohn's music was sung by the chorus—for the first time, it is believed, with the Greek words. These were set to the notes for the occasion by Professor Ramsay Wright, a task rendered comparatively easy by the metric faithfulness of the translation (Donner's) which Mendelssohn used. The chorus was accompanied by an orchestra of forty instruments and aided by a supplemental chorus of forty voices. This chorus did not appear on the stage, but stood immediately in front of the audience on a lower level, facing the actors. The orchestra was placed in a pit beneath the stage. The acting chorus of fifteen elders stood on small stages two feet below the level of the main stage, at each end, with their side face turned to the audience. The size and shape of the hall made it impossible to place them more correctly. For the same reason the thymele was represented by a small altar set in the front of the main stage. A smaller altar of Apollo Agyieus stood several feet further back, on one side of the palace door. The chorus ascended by a couple of steps from their lower stages to the upper stage during the singing of *πολυόνυμε καδμήιας νύμφας ἄγαλμα, κ.τ.λ.*, and surrounded the thymele with uplifted thyrsuses.

It has been long and well known that certain tribes alter the shape of the skulls of their children, making use of, for this purpose, various mechanical contrivances so as by pressure to bring about that outline which comes up to their peculiar ideas of beauty. In the *Narrative of the Voyage of Her Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake*, Macgillivray mentions (1852) having seen some skulls of children at Cape York altered into quite a conical shape by a constantly applied manual compression of their mothers. The celebrated anatomist K. E. von Baer did not think this to be possible and fancied there must be some mistake in the information given by the Scotch naturalist. It happens, however, that Dr. Miklucho-Maclay, a countryman, we believe, of Von Baer, when visiting, in April, 1880, the islands of Torres Straits, had an opportunity of seeing, at Mabiak, this strange operation performed on the heads of several lately-born children. During the first weeks of the child's life the mothers are accustomed to spend many hours of each day in compressing the heads of their infants in a certain direction, with the object of giving them quite a conical shape. Dr. Maclay saw the operation performed daily and on many children, and fully convinced himself that the deformity which is perceivable in the adults is the result of this manual deformation only. These observations, detailed in a letter to Professor Virchow, of Berlin, confirm the correctness of Dr. Macgillivray's observations, and it would appear that among these people we have the only well-authenticated examples of cranial deformities brought about in this way. While at Mabiak the deformation is intentional, Dr. Maclay observed on the east side of New Guinea numerous cases of not intentional distortion of the heads of adult females, in consequence of the practice of their carrying from childhood heavy burdens in large bags, the band of which serves as a handle and rests across the head a little behind the coronal suture, where a permanent transverse and saddle-shaped depression of the skull occurs. In some cases this depression was not less than from three to four millimètres, and he thinks that this acquired cranial deformity has a great chance of being more or less transmitted from generation to generation by inheritance, and is, therefore, most worthy of being recorded.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, having on board the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont and Princess Helen, arrived at Queensborough on Tuesday, where Prince Christian awaited them as representing the Queen. The *Figaro* thus describes the departure from Arolsen: "The weather is beautiful, and Arolsen, usually so tranquil, is quite feverish. The single street is bright with bunting, and the whole population has been since dawn massed before the château, in front of which four little cannons stand. The departure is announced for half-past nine, and everyone desires to see Princess Helen off. She is very charitable, and has an extreme tenderness for orphans. All her little *protégés* are in the Schloss square with flowers to throw before her. Her travelling costume is a brown woollen dress, brown hat, and light grey ulster. The Prince of Waldeck and his house steward, Baron Holden, get into the first carriage, which was drawn by two horses. The second carriage had four horses harnessed in Russian style, with three horses abreast and one in front to lead. They are decorated with flowers and white satin ribbons. The Princess Helen and her mother and the little Princess Elizabeth occupy this equipage, and are followed by other carriages, in which are an aide-de-camp, two ladies, five waiting maids, and four men servants. A white terrier, the gift of the Duke of Nassau to the Princess Helen and her inseparable favourite, is of the party. Four waggons, loaded with eighty trunks, have preceded the august travellers to Scherfeld, the nearest railway station, which is fifteen miles distant. The journey to Middlebourg was made in a carriage of three compartments, each forming a saloon with a dressing-room. One is upholstered in green velvet, another in grey, and a third for the Princess and her family in an imitation of Indian cashmere. The journey from Scherfeld to Middlebourg lasted ten hours. The journey was a triumphal one for the Princess Helen, who received bouquets wherever the train stopped."

The *Victoria and Albert* left Flushing with their Serene Highnesses and suite at about half-past eight on Monday night, arriving at Queenborough Pier by about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday. The first to welcome the illustrious visitors was an Englishwoman who had been nurse to the young hereditary Prince and his little sister the Princess Elizabeth. As soon as the gangway was placed Prince Frederick came on to the pier, and, shaking hands with his former nurse, took her at once on to the Royal yacht to see his sister. Among those accompanying the Prince and Princess of Waldeck were Prince Bentheim-Steinfurt, Baroness Riedel, Baroness Löbel, Baron Stockhausen, Baron Hadeln, and Captain Von der Wenze. The decorations of the pier with flags and flowers, and ornamental devices, displaying the initials "H.L." intertwined, seemed to interest the Royal visitors on the Royal yacht. About a quarter past eleven their Serene Highnesses landed, the Princess Helen of Waldeck, who was handed up the steps by Prince Christian, being the first to reach the platform, on which the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough were standing ready to present an address. Princess Helen personally expressed her thanks to the Mayor and Corporation. She said:—"I am much obliged, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the kind reception you have given me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I very much appreciate your good wishes. You have my hearty thanks." The Princess spoke these few words in the most graceful manner, very musically and distinctly, and with a German accent by no means strongly marked. Prince Christian also said a few words of acknowledgment on behalf of Prince Leopold, and shook the Mayor heartily by the hand. The Princess wore a costume of peacock-blue silk, broché with red, over which was a dolman of similar colour, handsomely trimmed with lace and ruching, and red ribbons. Her dark brown hair was partly covered by a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with red roses of the same shade as the ribbons of the dolman, and golden strawberries. The rain, which had kept off during the morning, poured down in earnest as the train neared Windsor and rolled into the Datchet-road Station, where the Duke of Albany and the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse were waiting to recieve the Princess Helen and her family. The Princess Christian, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Beatrice had also come from the Castle. The Princess Beatrice wore a blue velvet costume, and the Princes were all attired in the Windsor uniform, Prince Leopold wearing the collar of the Waldeck Order, as well as the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. As the bride-elect alighted, the bridegroom received her with a kiss, and great were the greetings lavished upon her by the English Princesses. As the rain was pouring in torrents, and the Royal carriages were for the most part open, there was much cloaking and wrapping and opening of umbrellas before the journey was made to the Castle through streets gaily decorated with flags and full of people, despite the inclemency of the weather. As the carriages drew up at the grand entrance in the Quadrangle of the Castle, the Queen was seen, in the midst of a grove of flowers and shrubs, waiting to welcome her future daughter, accompanied by her grandchild, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, and warm greetings

having been exchanged, the Royal party proceeded to luncheon.

THE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Duke of Albany and the Princess Helen of Waldeck was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Thursday. A few minutes after eleven o'clock the iron wicket was thrown open, the portal beyond was unbarred, and the first batch of spectators was admitted through the south doors of St. George's Chapel. This process was repeated at frequent intervals, and within half an hour of noon the operation of filling the nave was complete. The scene was not deficient in animation, any more than it was in vividness and variety of colour. Up and down the central aisle, between the two rows of benches and chairs rising tier upon tier above each other, there moved about on the red damask carpet, which the various wedding processions were soon to tread, figures resplendent in uniform of different hues, civil and military; ladies in multi-coloured dresses flashing with diamonds; Court officials, Heralds, and the Gentlemen of the Queen's Body Guard in their scarlet tunics, and their gleaming helmets surmounted by flowing plumes of snowy whiteness. Beefeaters, in their Spanish costumes, were ranged in front of the seated spectators on either side; ushers, in evening dress, ornamented with bouquets and rosettes, flitted to and fro; Mr. Ponsonby Fane, clad in the Windsor uniform, and his colleagues, similarly habited, seemed to be ubiquitous. The toilets of some of the lady visitors were of extreme beauty. One in particular may be mentioned—a costume of brown velvet and satin, over which there was worn, as if it were a sword sash, a belt of primroses. The effect produced by the combination of tints was charming. Good taste, indeed, rather than mere brilliancy of hue was generally conspicuous in the feminine attire, and the President of the Royal Academy, who occupied a seat at the eastern end of the benches in the nave, on the southern side—almost immediately opposite the entrance—appeared to survey the general result with critical approval.

At half-past eleven a few bars of music played by Sir George Elvey are the harmonious prelude to fresh stir and movement. Just as the organ is silent the whole chapel is flooded with a sudden burst of sunshine, and both in the nave and in the choir there are signs that a new stage in the proceedings has been reached. The most prominent figure in the choir is that of Count Bylandt, the Dutch Minister, who is helping one or two ladies to find their seats. Amongst these is the wife of the Home Secretary, who was one of the first of those to establish herself in a niche of the Knightly *sedilia*. But the nave is just now the centre of interest. One after another of Ministers and ex-Ministers of State enter by the south door. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, each of them wearing the Windsor full-dress uniform, are among the first to arrive. Then Mr. Gladstone appears, with a red despatch box under his arm, in company with Lord Spencer, and immediately followed by Lord Granville. Mr. Fawcett is the next, supported by the arm of Mr. Mundella. Close to this pair may be seen Mr. Chamberlain talking to Mr. Bright. The President of the Board of Trade is resplendent in gold lace and green cloth; the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is clad in a complete suit of black velvet. Mr. Gladstone now meets Mrs. Gladstone, with whom he shakes hands; and Mr. Chamberlain, quitting the side of his colleagues, interchanges an amicable greeting with Sir Stafford Northcote. The next arrival is Lord Hartington, who, it might be thought from the first glance, had omitted to don his official dress. As a matter of fact it is merely concealed by an overcoat. The Secretary of State for India has a little conversation with Lord Lathom and then with Lords Kimberley and Northbrook. The group of high State officials at the the eastern end of the nave is shortly reinforced by the Nawab-Igbalood-Dowlah, in a gorgeous Oriental costume; by Musurus Pacha, and by the Austrian Ambassador, in a simple dress of black velvet—his tunic being covered with gold chains; he has on his arm the Countess Karolyi. There, too, are seen Lord Cork, wearing the handsome uniform of the Master of the Buckhounds; Sir H. Keppell, Lord Strathnairn, several Dutch officers; Colonel F. Burnaby in uniform, but without his cuirass, and many more.

Let us look from the nave to the choir. It has been for some time gradually filling. At ten minutes to twelve exactly the Bishops, headed by the Primate, walk in procession to the *haut pas*, and take their place inside the altar rails. The Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell—in all the illustrious assembly there are few persons of more notable appearance—have already taken up a position just inside the choir, on the right-hand side. Further up and further back—at the end of the bench nearest to and level with the *haut pas*—is Lord Selborne. Lady Selborne is seated next. Then Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone—wearing a dress of light blue silk—Lord Spencer, and Lady Spencer, in silk or satin of what is known as the Oxford blue. Beyond them are the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Dukes of Norfolk, Argyll, and Portland, Lord Hartington, and some twenty or thirty more. The Knights' stalls immediately opposite those on which Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues are seated are chiefly occupied by Ambassadors. In a line with these, but at the other end—the western end—of the chapel, are Lord and Lady Granville, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Sir William and Lady Harcourt. The stall allotted to the Home Secretary is that over which the banner of Lord Beaconsfield is still suspended, and it was Lord Beaconsfield who a little more than three years ago, on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke of Connaught, was the tenant of the place where Mr. Gladstone is now. The spectacle presented by the whole interior of the choir is that of one unbroken mass of magnificence, though the spectacle is not yet complete. It is a few minutes past noon, and the first of the series of marriage processions—that of the Royal Family and the Royal guests—is about to arrive. The Gentlemen of the Body Guard have arranged themselves in the shape of a horse-shoe before the curtain which screens the western entrance. On the right hand of this are four trumpeters in gold coats. At eight minutes after twelve—to the second—these heralds of the approach of Royalty sound a great flourish on their instruments; the curtain is withdrawn on either side, and, preceded by heralds, ushers, and by the representatives of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke and Duchess of Teck are the first members of the Royal Family to put foot within St. George's Chapel that morning. There is a queenliness in the walk, as there is an indescribable splendour in the dress, of the Princess Mary. Every step that she takes is in harmony with the music. Her expression is full of feminine sweetness and dignity, and her whole appearance is of a right Royal character. Her dress and train are of the richest silk, of sundry hues of deep lilac or deeper lavender, decorated with a few bows of pink satin. Immediately after the Duke and Duchess of Teck are the Prince and Princess of of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. They are followed by the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, whom the Duke of Cambridge escorts, and by the Prince and Princess Christian. The dresses of each of the two Princesses appear to consist of satin and velvet of the colour called cardinal. Their trains are of the same material, profusely ornamented with flowers. The figures next these in whom most interest is felt are the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the former wearing the uniform of a Major-General, the latter a dress of varied colour and pattern, in which the tint of maroon seems to predominate. They pass into the choir, and all eyes are fixed upon a little group now emerging into view—the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—accompanied by their little boy in a Highland dress. The self-possession of this diminutive child is wonderful to behold. He has evidently been carefully drilled, and all his steps are taken with mathematical precision. And now one may see yet another little family party of whom there is no Englishman or Englishwoman alive who would not wish to possess the most exact and minute picture which words can paint:—It consists of the Princess of Wales accompanied by her three daughters. The fair mother of these fair children wears a dress of delicate light blue, the train of which is embroidered or painted with flowers with diverse tints. The children themselves wear frocks of the same shade of azure, which pervades the whole of their costume, down even to their shoes. Their long light hair flows down over their necks; the expression of their faces is full of interested intelligence. Of all the groups in the procession of Thursday there was none which had a greater attraction than this. The Queen of Holland comes almost immediately afterwards, and the gentleman in what looks very like an Austrian uniform, who is in attendance upon her, is the Count Schimmelpinninck Van Nyenhuis, while the name of the lady at his side, beautifully arrayed in satin of the glossiest whiteness, is Mademoiselle Van de Poll.

It is now just half-past twelve, and another blare of the trumpets tells us that Queen Victoria will in a few minutes alight from her carriage. Her Majesty is preceded by the heralds, equerries, and usual officials of Court. The Deputy Serjeant of the House of Commons and two Pages of Honour support her train. The Queen, as she walks up the central aisle, bows in acknowledgment of the loyal salutes she receives. On her head is a small Imperial crown. She wears the order of St. Patrick. Her dress is some variety of black silk, with an abundance of lace, and her black train has a border composed of white spots on a black ground. The Princess Beatrice succeeds, having as her companion on the left the Princess Victoria of Hesse. Five or six minutes afterwards the bridegroom comes. Prince Leopold walks a little lamely, supporting himself on a stick, the Prince of Wales accompanying him on his right hand and the Grand Duke of Hesse on the other. The Duke of Albany has the uniform of a Colonel of Infantry; the Prince of Wales carries the *bâton* and wears the dress of a Field-Marshal. Except for his lameness, the bridegroom gives one the impression of being in excellent health. His face is bronzed by the sun, and shows no trace of pallor or weakness. His eye (we are quoting from the *Daily News*) is clear and bright, and his chest broad and open. There is as little as possible about him of the look of the worn student. His appearance is rather that of a smart young officer of some crack regiment, and he is as well suited by his uniform as is any one of his brothers. Never was there a Prince who, having lately had an accident which might have been serious, conveyed less of the idea of a Royal invalid. But the bride is now near. The trumpeters blow a triumphant note of welcome, and the Princess Helen—the King of Holland being on her left hand, and her father, the Prince of Waldeck, on her right—walks with admirable composure up the nave. She is slightly built, her eyebrows are perfectly arched, the nose is delicately chiselled, and the lines of the mouth are those of the *arc de Cupidon*. [So the *Daily News* says.] Her father has a well set-up and thoroughly military figure, and his face is of the true English pattern. The King, who wears a Dutch Cavalry uniform, is of a somewhat heavier frame, but compact and active. As for the bride's dress, it is an ineffably elaborate and lovely composition of white and primrose satin, lace, pearls, and tulle. The bridesmaids are clad, also, in costumes of much the same class, though not of the same material. Meanwhile, the whole bridal company has seated itself in the choir. The Duke of Albany is standing on the *haut pas* on the right-hand side of the Communion-table. Immediately to his right is the Prince of Wales—also standing—and a little further back is the Grand Duke of Hesse. The latter holds Prince Leopold's stick, the former his colonel's triangular hat. Close to the Heir Apparent is seated the Queen. Behind her are the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Louise and Beatrice, the maids of honour, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Christian. Hitherto Her Majesty has scarcely lifted her eyes from off the ground. While her arrival was the signal for the other guests to rise from their seats and to remain in a standing position, she has sate perfectly still. But now the Queen knows that the bride is near. She turns and looks in the direction of the nave; the bridegroom does the same. As the bridal procession gradually comes up to the altar the Queen rises and bows to the King of Holland, to the Prince of Waldeck, and to the Princess, who in a short while will be her daughter-in-law. Everything is now ready for the performance of the marriage service, which commences at twenty minutes to one. On the right of the bride is the King of Holland, and on the left her father and mother. The Archbishop of Canterbury advances to the altar rail, and commences to read the service in a voice clear and full. Bride and bridegroom listen with a reverence which is as obviously deep as it is unaffected to the solemn precepts delivered to them. They pledge their troth; the Prince places the ring on the finger of his bride; and there comes a momentary interval of the most profound silence. The Princess Helen makes all the responses in a tone so distinct that it can be heard throughout the building. Prince Leopold's articulation is not, perhaps, equally audible, though he betrays no sign of agitation. He has, however, not sufficiently recovered from his recent accident to be able to kneel upon the hassock in front of the altar rails. A bench is placed for him, and against this he rests. At one point of the ceremony the Princess is on the point of kneeling when her husband stops her, and she perceives her mistake. At ten minutes past one the ceremony is at an end. The Archbishop has delivered his address. Sir George Elvey has played the Hallelujah Chorus, and the choir have accompanied the notes of the organ with their voices. The final Benediction has been pronounced, and the Queen has seen the youngest of her sons married as, twenty years ago, she saw her eldest. The Prince and Princess—husband and wife as they now are—turn round to Her Majesty, and kiss each of them her hand. The Queen kisses them one after the other on both cheeks; and then the newly-married pair step to where the Prince and Princess of Waldeck are standing. The Duchess of Albany is embraced by her father and mother; the Duke of Albany first kisses and is kissed by the Princess of Waldeck, and then shakes hands with the Prince. The bridegroom now gives his arm to the bride. The processions form again, and to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" file slowly out of the chapel down the choir through the nave, and so make their exit by the west door, at which they entered. At this point the Royal party disappear from the public eye. The Queen, together with the bride and bridegroom, the business of signing the register being concluded, proceeds to the grand Reception-room, and receives the specially-invited guests. After this comes luncheon for the Royal Family and Royal guests in the drawing-room, while the other guests repair to a buffet in the Waterloo Gallery. As a State pageant, the marriage of Prince Leopold was not so imposing as that of the Duke of Connaught, but its arrangements were, down to the minutest detail, faultless from beginning to end.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Windsor Castle for Claremont at a quarter past four, amidst a grand demonstration of popular goodwill and affection. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards was drawn up on the Quadrangle, and at the time stated the Royal pair left the Queen's entrance and entered an open travelling carriage drawn by four greys with postilions. As the carriage drove off, followed by other carriages with the suite in attendance, and escorted by Life Guards, the band played, first the National Anthem, then the Waldeck Hymn, and lastly the "Wedding March." A shower of rice and satin slippers accompanied the carriages, not only from the doors, but also through the town, where many of the inhabitants had provided themselves with this means of expressing their hopes for the happiness of the bride and bridegroom.

The departure of the Royal pair was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the East Corridor, and the Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Connaught, and the Princess Louise, by running through the Park, were enabled to overtake the bride and bridegroom and give them one more salute just as they entered the Long Walk, which was lined with thousands of spectators, who gave them a most enthusiastic greeting.

The Princess wore a costume of ivory white embossed velvet, trimmed with satin and Sicilienne of the same colour, and point d'Alençon, the velvet coat bodice, pointed in front, opening with reverses over a white satin waistcoat. Her mantle was of the same velvet, trimmed with chenille and gilt-beaded fringe, with an ivory white bonnet to match. Both the Prince and Princess looked exceedingly happy and smiling as they returned the salutes of the people.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice and other members of the Royal Family drove through Windsor to see the decorations, returning to the Castle about half-past five o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty gave a State banquet in St. George's Hall in honour of the Royal marriage, covers being laid for over a hundred guests. The Banquetting Hall presented a truly regal appearance upon the occasion. The immense apartment, which is hung with the banners of the first twenty-six Knights of the Garter, and decorated on the ceiling and side walls with the arms of every Knight since the creation of the Order in 1350 by King Edward III. showed to great advantage during the entertainment. The table, which was covered with white damask, was decked with the splended gold dinner service belonging to the Queen, and richly chased gold candelabra filled with lighted wax candles, and interspersed with mirrors cased in gold. At each end of the long dining-table there was a buffet, and displayed upon the crimson covers were the plateaux, vases and candelabra forming the Royal collection of gold plate, valued at two millions sterling. The sideboard at the east end of the room was adorned with the gold lyre-bird, studded with thirty thousand pounds worth of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, which, as well as the tiger's head footstool of silver-gilt, with crystal tusks and gold tongue, valued at ten thousand pounds, exhibited on the same buffet, was captured from Tippoo Sahib by Lord Mornington in 1800. The hall was lighted on each side by three lamps attached to shields on the walls. Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table with her Royal and other guests to the right and left of her chair, and opposite.

THE DRESSES.

The subjoined descriptions of the dresses of the bride and bridesmaids is given in the *Lady's Pictorial*:

"The trousseau of the Princess Helen has been made by the very best *modistes* on either side of the Channel. M. Worth furnished twelve dresses, which were finished long ago. Twelve more, as well as the bridal dress presented to her by her sister the Queen of Holland, were made by Mdme. Corbay, of Paris. A very elegant dress, presented by the Queen, was made by Mrs. Stratton of turquoise-blue velvet, brocaded with a raised pattern of roses and leaves on a satin ground, over a petticoat of blue satin, nearly covered with beautiful Honiton lace 6in. wide. The centre of this petticoat opens again over palest primrose satin, a narrow *plissé* of which edges the skirt, and the brocaded train is lined with the same delicate contrasting tint. The opening is trimmed on both sides with exquisite passementerie of pearls and gold filigree in a pine pattern, and the low bodice and short sleeves are adorned with the same. A bouquet of Maréchal Neil roses on the left shoulder completes this lovely toilet. An evening dress, given by the Duke of Albany, is a pale-blue satin, trimmed with iridescent embroidery, the low bodice being a blue satin, brocaded with silver roses. A picturesque short dress, also the gift of the Duke of Albany, is of Oriental blue and yellow brocade, the jacket bodice opening over a waistcoat of cream satin sublime; paniers and drapery of the brocade are artistically arranged over a petticoat of cream satin, the whole being trimmed with cream lisse embroidery. Among other dresses is a tea-gown of pearl-white silk, shot with pink and blue, and striped with pale-pink satin and new ficelle lace. A dress of Pekin-French grey and gold shot silk, striped with grey satin, brocaded with pink flowers, is trimmed with cream lace. A simple yet beautiful dress is composed of the finest slate-coloured alpaca, the coat bodice being lined, and the skirt trimmed with ruby satin. Some charming race and ball dresses were prepared by Mrs. Mason, who also made the beautiful costume de voyage, and the bonnet worn with it came from the establishment of Mesdames Perryman and Parsons.

The exquisite bridal robe of the Duchess of Albany was composed of a petticoat of rich white satin, opening round the bottom in several places over orange-blossoms and myrtle. It was trimmed with robings of costly point d'Alençon lace, and the long train was embroidered in silver with raised bouquets of *fleur-de-lys*, and edged with coquilles of white satin and point d'Aleçon. The low bodice and short sleeves are trimmed to match. Her veil was of the same delicate fabric, and she wore a wreath of mingled orange flowers and myrtle.

The bridesmaids were all attired in most charming costumes of white satin and moiré Français, very simply yet gracefully made after models chosen by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The petticoats were of satin trimmed with two rows of pearl flouncing, the pearls being sewn on in triplets, and the edge formed by a light pine or scroll pattern. Each of these headed by bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather, six over the lower and five over the upper flounce. Between each pair of bouquets was a festoon of four violet blossoms disposed with shaded leaves and a perfect fringe of white heather. The low moiré bodices were pointed back and front, and trimmed with stomachers of pearl lace to match that on the skirt, three bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather with festoons between, terminating with a similar one over each of the short sleeves, which consisted of a single puff and a little lace. The train was of the white moiré, so draped as to form paniers, and falling without a single furbelow to a moderate length, where it was finished off by a box pleating, gauged in the centre, so that it resembled a series of daintily tied bows. Their hair was dressed with little masses of curls on the temples, and plaited in a coil rather low on the nape of the neck behind, and adorned with flowers like those on their toilettes, from which fell simple veils of white tulle. Gloves with many buttons, a double row of pearls round the throat, and white shoes with pretty little buckles completed a very charming *tout ensemble*. Their bouquets were of violets, primroses, and heather, the two former of which flowers are favourites with both bride and bridegroom, while the latter symbolises good luck.

CLAREMONT.

Some description of Claremont, the future residence of the "happy couple," will be of interest to some readers:—

"The well-proportioned house on a lofty site, from which Windsor Castle may be seen on one side and Epsom Grand Stand on the other, has undergone no exterior alteration. Within doors, however, a considerable change has been effected since the engagement of Prince Leopold to the Princess Helen. It is true that the large rooms remain almost intact, but the private apartments of the bride and bridegroom, also on the ground floor, have been entirely reconstructed and redecorated. The circular hall of Claremont, with its columns, medallions, and reliefs, remains untouched. The busts of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Charlotte of England are still in the niches they have so long occupied, and to the right of the entrance still reposes the grand pianoforte designed for the Princess Charlotte, but destined for the Princess Victoria, now Queen of England. This pianoforte is handsomely encased in mahogany with ormolu fittings, and, as an inscription records, is the fellow or twin of one presented to Ludwig von Beethoven. On the right of the inner hall from which the staircase springs is an alto-relievo recently erected by the Queen to the memory of 'Leopold and Charlotte,' and executed in white marble by Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher. There is some curious old Italian furniture in this hall, from which one enters on the right hand the old ballroom now intended to be used as a drawing-room. This beautifully proportioned apartment has, like all the principal rooms, a superb ceiling and cornice, and a perfect fireplace of white marble and verde-antique, the highest expression of the 'Adam' style. Over the mantelpiece hangs Perugini's 'La Siesta,' and beside that the 'Christ upon the Waters' given to Prince Leopold by the Empress Eugénie. Various objects of art are scattered about among the handsome gilt furniture, notably a cast of the Berlin Hermes and a copy of Czernak's 'Le Butin de Guerre,' a gift from the Queen. Conspicuous are four fine Oriental vases, with gilt Kylins on the top, brought from India by Lord Clive, one of whose magnificent Persian carpets still covers the floor. In the interval of serving as a ballroom and a drawing-room, this, the largest apartment at Claremont, served the Orleans family as a chapel. Round the walls hang family portraits, for the most part copies of originals at Windsor Castle or at Buckingham Palace—among others, full-lengths of the late King of the Belgians and of the Princess Charlotte. The dining-room, the next of the series, is almost exactly square, and is mainly remarkable for its fine Chippendale furniture and beautiful ceiling. The library is another handsome room in pale blue, with an elegantly designed cornice of sphinxes and other Egyptian emblems.

"On the opposite side of the house are the private apartments, recently redecorated and refurnished by Messrs. Gillow, from the designs of Mr. H. Henry, who, while restricting the general style to that of the best 'Adam' period, has carried out an original scheme of colour so successfully that no violent transition is experienced in passing from one room to another. The first room in the suite is the Duke of Albany's study, surrounded by tall cases for books and china. The colour of the woodwork, as of the cornice and ceiling, are white and gold, in designs of the severest 'Adam' type, the wall-space intervening between the tops of the cases and the cornice being covered with leather paper of a dull golden hue. Against this ground are hung numerous family pictures, the place of honour over the charming fireplace being assigned to the Prince's favourite dog, a handsome fox-terrier. Close to the writing-table, presented by Wiltshire friends living near Boyton Manor, is, resting on an easel, Richmond's portrait of the Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne. Near the mantelpiece is the small 'Phryne,' posed like the figure in Gérome's celebrated picture, and numerous bronzes, choice pieces of china, and other objects of art. The Duchess's boudoir is a sumptuous apartment decorated in two shades of peacock blue and gold, the darker of the two shades employed on the wall being repeated in the frame of the mirror and the reverse of superb screen embroidered in gold and colours on a satin ground. The portrait of the Duke of Albany, copied by West from the original by Von Angeli, rests for the present on a chair; but some fine antique portraits and a picture of Lady Ormonde already adorn the walls, as do Legros' 'Death and the Woodcutter,' and Sarah Bernhardt's 'Palm Sunday.' A few pieces of Oriental armour, an ivory inlaid antique cabinet, and busts of the late Princess Alice and of the Princess Louise complete the adornment of this pretty boudoir. Opening beyond double doors is the bath-room, in which are for the present a picture by Coleman and a landscape bought at the sale of Lord Beaconsfield's effects. Further on is the Duke of Albany's dressing-room, in the midst whereof float a Cupid, picked up with other artistic odds and ends in Venice. This dressing-room, with its narrow couch, has peacock-blue walls, against which hang numerous engravings, notably Holman Hunt's 'Shadow of the Cross' and Miss Elizabeth Thompson's 'Roll Call.' The next apartment is the bedroom, to which an air of coolness and repose has been given by the skilful employment of pale sage-green and pale blue. Excepting only the cornices and wainscoting, which are of white and gold, the whole of the woodwork has a groundwork of pale sage-green, on which are painted scrolls and festoons in blue, and bouquets of various flowers coloured, as heralds would say, 'proper.' As an adjunct to this scheme of decoration, which is very much of the Sheraton type, medallions of a novel kind have been introduced. Red stipple engravings, by Bartolozzi, have been converted into medallions, fastened securely to the woodwork and varnished over, the effect produced being both novel and happy. A large wardrobe treated in this manner is peculiarly successful. The bedstead is a genuine four-poster of antique dimensions and exceedingly lofty. In colour and fashion it accords with the wardrobe, cheats-of-drawers, and dressing-table, and is very handsomely painted and adorned with Bartolozzi medallions. The curtains, which like all the new stuffs employed are of English manufacture, are of mingled terra-cotta colour and sage-green, bordered with gold and white tissue of Persian design, and lined with pale blue, trimmed with Cluny lace. A coverlet of handsome Cluny lace adds lightness and softness to the general effect. A beautiful Venetian mirror hangs over the fireplace, and drawings by O'Connor and other artists in water-colours contribute cheerfulness to this very pretty and tasteful interior. The dressing-room for the Duchess has wall-paper in which *rose Dubarry* is the prevailing tone, and furniture of Louis Seize character painted with a cream-coloured ground and adorned with flowers. One side of the room is almost entirely occupied by a vast wardrobe painted in this pretty style, and which on being opened is found to have concealed a bath. The furniture is covered with cretonne tapestry with a cream-coloured ground to accord with the woodwork. All the private apartments, like those for entertaining company, are on the ground floor, or rather the floor level with the top of the *perron*, and above the lofty and roomy basement story. On the first floor is a suite of rooms with cheerful chintz-like furniture, specially reserved for the Queen. On the opposite side are the apartments for other guests.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

Canon Liddon preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon to a large congregation, took for his subject the words of our Saviour to the doubting St. Thomas. When on the day of His rising from the dead our Lord first appeared to the assembled disciples, St. Thomas was absent. The disciples informed Thomas on meeting him, that they had seen their Master; and he answered them in terms which would not have been unbecoming in an advanced disciple of the modern philosophy of experience. "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." A week passed; the disciples were again assembled and now Thomas was with them. "Then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then said He to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hand; and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing." A first object, the preacher said, of our Lord's words was to place the truth of his resurrection from the dead beyond doubt in the mind of St. Thomas, but Our Lord saw in St. Thomas as the typical representative of a class of mind that would be found among men to the end of time. A second lesson to be learnt from these words of Our Lord was the true value of the bodily senses in investigating truth. St. Thomas made the satisfaction of two senses, those of sight and touch, a preliminary condition to his believing that Our Lord had really risen. Our Lord in His condescending charity yielded to the demand, thus affording a recognition of the rights and duties of the senses. There are certain truths, said the preacher, which they and they only can ascertain, and in verifying which they may and must be trusted. It is a false spiritualism which would cast discredit on the senses, acting within their own province; it is false to the constitution of nature and to the interests of truth. For, if the bodily senses are untrustworthy, how can we assume the trustworthiness of the spiritual senses? If hearing and eyesight and smell and taste and touch make no true reports of external objects, how shall we be certain that the moral perceptions do not report a series of sublime illusions? To cast doubt upon the trustworthiness of a bodily sense is at first sight to enhance the preciousness of the supersensuous and of our methods of reaching it; but only at first sight. Religion does touch the material world at certain points, and the reality of its contact is to be decided, like other material facts, by the experiment of bodily sense. Whether Our Lord really rose with His wounded body from the grave, or not, was a question to be settled by the bodily senses; and Our Lord therefore submitted Himself to the exacting terms which St. Thomas laid down as conditions of faith. But the senses cannot test the reality of anything which lies properly beyond their ken. They have to do with matter; they cannot touch spirit; and if any inference is drawn from their very limited capacity as against the reality of that vast world of spiritual existences which is confessedly beyond their reach, it is, beyond all question, a worthless inference. Here is the great mistake of Materialism. Materialism is on strong ground from which it cannot be dislodged, so long as it insists that the senses, so far as they reach, are trustworthy reporters of truth; its mistake lies in saying that they are the only reporters of truth, and that nothing is to be held for truth which they cannot verify; that the whole world of mental and spiritual facts, with which the senses have no relation whatever, is, therefore, an imaginary and non-existent world; that, in short, matter, in whatever state, is alone real. But this gigantic and fatal error is not to be met by discrediting the senses in their own province. To do so is to invite the ravages of a scepticism which is even deeper than that of the Materialists, since it denies the reality of matter as well as that of spirit, and it is clearly opposed to that high sanction to the evidence of sense which Our Lord gave when He bade Thomas "Reach hither thy finger." These reflections may naturally lead us to think of the eminent man whose death during the past week is an event of European importance, since his works, beside producing something like a revolution in the modern way of regarding a large district of thought, have shed confessedly so much distinction upon English science. It may be admitted that when Professor Darwin's books on the *Origin of Species* and on the *Descent of Man* first appeared they were largely regarded by religious men as containing a theory necessarily hostile to fundamental truths of religion. A closer study has greatly modified any such impression. It is seen that, whether the creative activity of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched. The evolutionary process, supposing it to exist, must have had a beginning: who began it? It must have had material to work with: who furnished it? It is itself a law or system of laws: who enacted them? Even supposing that the theory represents absolute truth, and is not merely a provisional way of looking at things incidental to the present stage of knowledge, these great questions are just as little to be decided by physical science now as they were when Moses wrote the Pentateuch; but there are apparently three important gaps in the evolutionary sequence which it is well to bear in mind. There is the great gap between the highest animal instinct and the reflective, self-measuring, self-analysing thought of man. There is the greater gap between life and the most highly organised matter. There is the greatest gap of all between matter and nothing. At these three points, as far as we can see, the Creative Will must have intervened otherwise than by way of evolution out of existing materials—to create mind, to create life, to create matter. But, beyond all question, it is our business to respect in science, as in other things, every clearly ascertained report of the senses; for every such report represents a fact, and a fact is sacred as having its place in the Temple of Universal Truth. Professor Darwin's greatness is not least conspicuous in the patience and care with which he observed and registered minute single facts as well as groups of facts. Who that has read his book on Earthworms can forget the experiments by which he set himself to discover whether a worm possesses the faculty of hearing? But a fact is one think, while theories, hypotheses, doctrines—like that of evolution itself—framed by men of genius so as to include or account for facts, are quite another. These theories may or may not be true, even if they are brilliant and imposing; they may for a generation or for a century carry everything before them in the world of thought; but science knows no finality, and while theories pass and are forgotten, facts—like God's revelation of Himself in Christ—remain. The bodily senses report facts; of theories about facts they know nothing; it is on their report of a fact that Our Lord set His seal, when he bade Thomas thrust hand and finger into His sacred wounds and be not faithless but believing. In the third and last division of his sermon Canon Liddon showed that we learned from Our Lord's words how to deal with doubts of the truth of religion, whether in ourselves or in other people.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S PASTORAL.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed the following Pastoral Letter on the observance of the Rogation Days and of Ascension Day to the Archdeacons, Rural Deans, and Clergy of his Diocese.

Riseholme, Lincoln, March 19, 1882.

My Reverend Brethren,—I have received, through the Rural Dean of Nottingham, Canon Morse, a copy of a resolution, adopted by the clergy of that town, as follows:—

This meeting requests the Bishop of Lincoln to issue a Pastoral, inviting churchpeople to offer special prayers during the Rogation Days (*i.e.*, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day, Thursday, May 18), for the promotion of temperance and purity.

A similar resolution has been adopted by the executive committee of the Church of England Temperance Society in this diocese.

I gladly comply with that request, and at the same time I would invite you to give a larger and more comprehensive scope to the proposal.

The "Rogation Days," as you well know, have been observed in the Christian Church for fourteen hundred years.

The purposes for which those days were set apart as days of fasting, humiliation, and prayer were to appease God's wrath, and to deprecate His judgments, by confession of sins, and by earnest petitions for pardon and grace, and to implore His mercy; and especially to supplicate Him to bless the fruits of the earth, and to send healthful days and fruitful seasons, and to give peace, quietness, and prosperity to the Church and realm, and by the abundant outpouring of His grace to prepare the hearts of His faithful people for the more devout and thankful celebration of the ensuing festival of our blessed Lord's Ascension into Heaven.

At the English Reformation in the sixteenth century the clergy were admonished by injunctions put forth by authority to give effect to this appointment of the ancient Church; and the "Rogation Days" were specified, and are still set apart, in the Book of Common Prayer, as days of religious observance, especially of "fasting or abstinence," and the name "Rogation Days" sufficiently indicates their character as days of intercession and prayer.

Our present condition appears to supply special motives for this religious observance.

The depressed state of the agricultural interest in this diocese and throughout England, from a succession of unfavourable seasons, and the consequent severe suffering which is felt intensely by many among us, lead us to raise our eyes upwards, and to seek for help by prayer to Him who alone can succour us in our afflictions, and comfort us in our sorrows. This distress may be regarded as a Divine visitation, designed by Almighty God to call us to examine ourselves and to humble ourselves before Him and to confess our sins to Him, and to pray to Him to spare us for His dear Son's sake, and to withdraw His chastisements from us, and to give us grace to use them aright and to amend our lives, and to pray to Him for mercy, and for blessings spiritual and temporal.

"A fruithful land maketh He barren for the wickedness of them that dwell therein" (Ps. cvii. 34). "But when they are minished and brought low through oppression, through any plague or trouble" (Ps. cvii. 39), then if they will "turn to Him with all their heart, with fasting and with weeping, and with mourning" (Joel ii 12), He will have mercy upon them, and "help them out of misery and bless them, that they may multiply exceedingly, and He will not suffer their cattle to decrease" (Ps. cvii. 38); and will give them "garners full and plenteous with all manner of store." "He visiteth the earth and blesseth it, and maketh it very plenteous." "The folds shall be full of sheep; the valleys also shall stand so thick with corn that they shall laugh and sing" (Ps. lxv. 9—14). "Happy are the people that are in such a case; yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God" (Ps. cxliv. 13—15).

"Whoso is wise will ponder these things, and they shall understand the lovingkindness of the Lord" (Ps. cvii. 43). If we use our present trials aright, they will be fruitful to us in blessings. Many have perished by a proud prosperity; and many will owe their everlasting salvation hereafter to a happy calamity in this life. "Before I was troubled I went wrong" (says the Psalmist), "but now have I kept Thy word." "It is good for me to have been in trouble, that I may learn Thy statutes" (Ps. cxix. 67—70).

But if such happiness is to be ours, great need there is that we should "consider our ways," (Hag. i. 2). The prophet Daniel, in his season of humiliation and prayer, not only confessed his own sins, but the sin of his people (Daniel ix. 20), and prayed to God for them as well as for himself. And when we look at the condition of our own country, we have great reason to imitate him. Our unhappy religious divisions, the bitterness of party warfare in the Church, the impatience of lawful authority, the undutifulness and unruliness which are rife among us, the personal animosities of brethren striving against brethren, instead of edifying one another in love and following their Blessed Lord and Master in meekness and gentleness and mutual forbearance, may well provoke God's wrath against us, who warns us that "judgment must begin at the house of God" (1 Pet. iv. 17), and they may well make us to fear, that unless we humble ourselves and repent and amend our ways, He will chasten us more severely, and "remove our candlestick out of its place" (Rev. ii. 5).

The clergy of Nottingham and others have wisely called attention to the prevalent sins of intemperance and impurity. And it is our duty, my reverend brethren, as watchmen who must give an account, and as stewards of God's mysteries, to raise our voice with power, and to warn those who are committed to our charge, that because of "these things the wrath of God cometh upon the children of disobedience" (Eph. v. 6); and that "no fornicator, nor unclean person, nor adulterer, nor drunkard, nor thieves, nor covetous persons who are idolators, will inherit the kingdom of God" (1 Cor. vi. 9, 10; Eph. v. 5).

But, as has been already said, another purpose of the "Rogation Days" is to prepare us, by a holy discipline of repentance and prayer, for the festival of our Lord's Ascension into Heaven. This preadjustment of the Rogation Days to that festival is fraught with spiritual warning, instruction, and encouragement; and it is our duty to improve it to the advancement of God's glory, and to the salvation of the souls of His people.

At a time like the present, when some nations seem to be fulfilling the Psalmist's prophecy (Ps. ii. 2—6), and to be casting aside the laws of Christ, and to think that they can prosper without Christianity, it is necessary that His ministers should come forward boldly and declare openly that Jesus Christ is God as well as Man; and that after He had laid down His life for us on the Cross, and had raised Himself from the dead, and had overcome death and the grave, He ascended up into Heaven, and is there enthroned King of kings, and Lord of lords (Rev. xvii. 14, xix. 16), and that He has "all power in heaven and earth" (Matt. xxviii. 18), and is the Arbiter of the destinies of nations; and that if they are not to feel his wrath and indignation all kings must fall down before Him, and all nations must do Him service (Ps. lxxii. 11); and that He will come again in glory to summon all men, rulers as well as subjects, princes as well as people, to His judgment seat; and will make His foes His footstool (Acts ii. 35), and put all things under His feet (1 Cor. xv. 25), and will reward His faithful soldiers and servants with unfading crowns of everlasting glory.

When the courage of many of Christ's servants is failing, and when some are becoming lukewarm and are falling away from the faith, and "denying the Lord that bought them," it is fit that the preachers of the Gospel should comfort the faint-hearted by assuring them that they have a Great High Priest in Heaven, who is ever interceding for them (Heb. vii. 25), and is offering their prayers to the Father; and that He is also a Divine Prophet, a faithful Witness, and infallible Teacher of the truth; that He is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life" (John xiv. 6), "the Light of the world" (John ix. 5): that His words will never pass away (Matt. xxiv. 35), and that He will judge the world itself by that Word which He has spoken (John xii. 48).

When some of our national institutions seem about to be dissolved; when the old dynasties of the world are passing away; when nothing earthly appears to be solid or stable, it is needful that the ministers of God's Holy Word should cheer the hearts and confirm the minds of the faithful by directing their eyes upward to that unchangeable kingdom, and to that unfading and incorruptible inheritance, which their ascended Lord has gone up into Heaven to prepare for them (John xiv. 3); and into which He will bring them, with glorified bodies, at His coming again in His awful majesty at the great day.

When many are "lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God" (2 Tim. iii. 4), and when the young especially are in danger of being made slaves and victims of carnal appetites and sensual indulgences, and of all their debasing effects in this world and the next, it is surely a time for the ministers of the Gospel to endeavour to lift the thoughts of their people to the Holy One in Heaven, and to warn all men that "if they sow to the flesh they will of the flesh reap corruption" (Gal. vi. 8), and that if they, who are Christ's members, are to be for ever in Heaven with their Divine Head, they must endeavour and pray for grace to "be holy as He is holy" (1 Pet. i. 15), and "to perfect holiness in His fear" (2 Cor. vii. 1); and that if they keep their bodies in temperance, soberness, and chastity, and treat them as members of Christ (1 Cor. vi. 5), and temples of the Holy Ghost (1 Cor. iii. 16, 17, vi. 19; 2 Cor. vi. 17), then when He comes again in power and great glory, they will be raised from their graves with glorified bodies like the body of Christ (Phil. iii. 21; 1 John iii. 2).

In these and other respects, the Divine truths which are contained in the sacred services of Ascension Day are of unspeakable value to men and and nations, especially in our own age; and if we love our country and our God, and are watchful over the souls committed to our care by Christ, of which we shall have to give an account to Him at the great day, we shall feel it, I trust, my reverend brethren, to be our duty and our happiness, to conform to the requirements of the Church, inviting us to worship our ascended Lord, and to set before the people those doctrines which are presented for their meditation by the Scriptures, prayers, and praises which she has appointed for our devout use on the festival of our Lord's Ascension into Heaven.

You may read this Pastoral, or any part of it, to your congregation; and you may express to them my hope and desire that they will cordially co-operate with you, by resorting gladly to their parish church on one of the Rogation Days, and also on Ascension Day, and by coming to the Holy Communion, which I trust will be administered by you, as the Church prescribes, on that day.

That the Divine blessing may ever be with you, in this and all your endeavours to promote God's glory and the good of His people, is the fervent prayer of your faithful friend and brother in Christ.

C. Lincoln.

I subjoin a table of Psalms, Lessons, and Prayers for the Rogation Days:—

Any of the following Psalms may be used, at the discretion of the minister:—Psalm 4, 23, 34, 62, 65, 66, 67, 104, 107, 126, 144, 147, 148.

The following Proper Lessons for Rogation Days:—

First Lesson—Genesis viii.; Deuteronomy viii., xxviii. 1 to 15: 1 Kings viii. 22 to 54; 1 Kings xvii. to 17; Job i.; Proverbs iii.; Isaiah lv. 6; Jeremiah v.; Hosea ii.; Joel ii. 15; Habakkuk iii.

Second Lesson—Matthew vi. 24 to vii. 13; Luke xi. 5 to 14, xviii. 1 to 15; 2 Corinthians ix.; James iv. 13 to end of chapter v.

The Bishop also adds some special Collects which may be used.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. R. Abbott, to Vicarage of Gorleston with South Town (otherwise Little Yarmouth and West Town annexed), Suffolk. On his own petition as Patron.

Rev. H. Barber, to be Minister of All Saints' Temporary Church, Forest-gate.

Rev. H. Brown, to Perpetual Curacy of Cauldon and Waterfall. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. W. J. Canton, to Vicarage of Dinting Vale. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington, to Canonry of Windsor. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. A. J. Carver, to be Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. C. B. Chase, to Vicarage of St. Mary, Ambleside. Patron, Mr. J. H. L. Fleming.

Rev. R. Collins, to Vicarage of Kirkburton. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. W. de L. Evans, to Vicarage of St. Andrew, Leeds Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. G. H. Fraser, Rector of Tulla, to be Acting Chaplain to Her Majesty's Troops in Garrison at Tulla. Patron, the Secretary of State for War.

Rev. F. P. Gilbert, to Rectory of South Wootton. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. C. E. Grenside, Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, to Rectory of Elmley. Patron, Mr. A. W. Savile, of Rufford Abbey, Notts.

Rev. J. W. Harding, Vicar of Easton, Norfolk, to Vicarage of Sulgrave, Northants. Patron, the Executor of the late Vicar.

Rev. S. Henderson to Rectory of Bucklesham. Patron, Susan Brown, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Rev. R. C. Healop, to Chaplaincy of West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Rev. H. Hetherington, to Vicarage of West Bradenham, Norfolk. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.
Rev. W. Hope, Curate of Braduinch, to Rectory of All Hallows, Goldsmith-street, Exeter. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
Rev. C. G. Hopkinson, to Vicarage of Alvanley. Patrons, the Countess of Haddington and others.
Rev. N. E. Howe, Curate of St. Saviour's, Walthamstow, to Rectory of Luckington, Wilts. Patron, Mr. G. F. Ottley.
Rev. G. L. James, to Perpetual Curacy of Church Gresley. Patrons, Simeon's Trustees.
Rev. F. C. Jagg, Rector of Luddenham, to Perpetual Curacy of Frosterley.
Rev. R. Job, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Sheffield, to Perpetual Curacy of St. John-the-Baptist, Newington, York.
Rev. T. Johnson, to Rectory of Elton. Patrons, the Parishioners.
Rev. L. Jones, to Rectory of Llandough-with-Leckwith and Cogan, Glamorganshire. Patrons, the Rev. W. H. Cleaver and the Rev. Lewis Jones.
Rev. W. G. Knocker, Vicar of Alvanley, to Vicarage of All Saints, Hindley.
Rev. J. A. Collingwood Maughan, Vicar of Mackley, to Vicarage of the new parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Prudhoe. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland.
Rev. C. Morris, to Vicarage of Strete, near Dartmouth.
Rev. J. Patteson, Rector of Thorpe-next-Norwich, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.
Rev. J. B. Pelham, to Vicarage of St. John the Evangelist in Lowestoft. Patrons, the Rev. Edmund Holland, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk, and others.
Rev. J. J. Pulleine, Rector of Kirby Wiske, to be Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.
Rev. D. C. Randolph, to Vicarage of Major-cum-Redwick. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort.
Rev. T. Redfern, Curate of Oswestry, to Rectory of Trefenen. Patron, Earl Powis.
Rev. C. Ridley, to Chaplaincy of Bucks Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Stone.
Rev. W. J. Slack, to Curacy of the Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum.
Rev. C. E. Smith, Curate of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to Rectory of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.
Rev. J. G. M. Stretton, Curate of All Souls, Harleston, to be Priest-in-Charge of St. Cyprian's, Brockley.
Rev. W. R. Tate, to Vicarage of Walpole, Suffolk. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich by lapse.
Rev. W. D. Thatcher, Curate of Kempsey, to Rectory of St. Kenelm's, Rowsley. Patron, the Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham.
Rev. E. Thomas, Vicar of Whitechurch and Llanfair Nantgwyn, Pembroke, to Vicarage of Llanegwad, Carmarthen. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.
Rev. G. P. Turner, Vicar of Knowbury, to Vicarage of Downton. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. G. D. Wharan, Senior Curate of Rotherham Parish Church, to Vicarage of Newhall, near Burton-on-Trent.

OBITUARY.

April 20, at his residence, 4, Primrose-hill-road, N.W., the Rev. Louis Cappell, D.D., aged 64.
April 21, at Little Baddow, William Brice Ady, Rector of the parish and Archdeacon of Colchester, aged 65.
At Nelmes, Hornchurch, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Harding-Newman, D.D., in the 71st year of his age.
April 24, at Ellingham Rectory, Norfolk, the Rev. Robert Cartwright, of Ixworth Abbey, in the 80th year of his age; for 39 years Rector of Ellingham.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

In a congregation on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

B.D.D. (by accumulation).—C. M'Dowell, University.

M.A.—F. Brightman and V. Veley, University; G. Clayton and E. Griffiths, Balliol; G. Collins, W. Lardy, and A. Thorley, Merton; H. Campbell, F. Pridden, and A. Upcott, Exeter; C. Parker, Oriel; W. Macintosh and J. Wells, Queen's; S. Corser, Christ Church; H. Freeman, C. Kemie, and C. S. Wegg, Trinity; A. Goodrick and E. Symons, St. John's; I. Hunt, Jesus; C. Draper, Wadham; H. Alford, J. Bain Bevis, A. Champneys, and G. Potter, New; A. Gough, G. Merry, and A. Ward, Lincoln; H. Rechiel, All Souls; A. Bedson, J. Cross, W. Hall, and W. Heaton, Brasenose; H. Boys, L. Milford, and D. Maclean, Pembroke; W. Strawbridge, Worcester; G. Burghs, M. Burrows, J. House, E. M. Parker (in absence), A. Porter, J. Molesworth, W. Scott, and G. Trist, Keble.

B.A.—A. Hughes, Corpus; Hon. V. Seymour, Christ Church; J. James, Worcester; H. Tilliard, Keble; H. Linnard, New Trinity Hall; and C. Miller, St. Edmund Hall.

In a congregation held in the afternoon the amendments to the form of statute respecting private halls were taken into consideration. The first amendment merely directed the delegates of lodging-houses who visited and inspected any house proposed to be used as a private hall to report to the vice-chancellor thereon, and was carried unanimously. The second amendment, proposed by Canon Ince, D.D., and seconded by the principal of St. Edmund Hall, directed that the master of a private hall should see "that those students who are members of the Church of England are instructed in the doctrine and discipline thereof." This was carried on a division by 40 votes to 22. A proposal to omit altogether the clause that no undergraduate student of a private hall shall live in Oxford except within the walls of the hall to which he belongs was negatived by 48 votes to 30; but on the proposition of Mr. G. S. Ward (Hertford), seconded by Mr. O. Ogle (Lincoln), the following clause was inserted without a division:—"No undergraduate student of a private hall shall reside in Oxford during term time outside the walls of the hall to which he belongs, unless he shall have received permission from the delegates for licensing lodging-houses, on the ground that he is of mature age, or residing with his parents, or under other special circumstances which the delegates may approve." The house again divided on the proposition of Mr. G. S. Ward, seconded by Mr. W. W. Fisher (Corpus Christi) to omit the clause requiring the master of a private hall to transmit each term to the senior proctor a list of the undergraduate members of his hall. It was, however, agreed by 38 votes to 21 to retain the clause.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation on Thursday the undermentioned degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—K. Pearson, King's; H. E. Ryle, King's; E. V. Arnold, Trinity; A. H. Boucher, Trinity; J. M. Cadman, Trinity; W. M. Conway, Trinity; F. W. Cusack, Trinity; C. F. Knight, Trinity; T. D. Leigh, Trinity; B. G. Boughton-Leigh, Trinity; H. L. Mallory, Trinity; E. H. Nash, Trinity; M. Reed, Trinity; A. Scott, Trinity; H. T. Valentine, Trinity; C. H. Waller, Trinity; L. M. Wallich, Trinity; E. Webb, Trinity; J. Allport, St. John's; W. A. Bone, St. John's; W. D. Challice, St. John's; F. C. Davies, St. John's; W. W. D. Firth, St. John's; W. H. Gunston, St. John's; A. Hall, St. John's; J. E. Marr, St. John's; E. H. Nightingale, St. John's; H. S. Tottenham, St. John's; T. Smith, St. John's; W. A. Spafford, St. John's; W. H. Widgery, St. John's; A. J. C. Allen, Peterhouse, F. J. Chidell, Peterhouse; H. H. A. Penrose, Clare; A. H. Evans, Clare; C. L. Felton, Clare, E. Harrison, Clare; C. M. Reed, Clare; D. Samuel, Clare; T. H. Attwater, Pembroke; G. W. C. Burr, Pembroke; H. G. Jeaffreson, Pembroke; W. Pash, Pembroke; C. Bendall, Gonville and Caius; E. Judkins, Gonville and Caius; J. E. Legg, Gonville and Caius; M. E. Thorold, Gonville and Caius; A. G. Tweedie, Gonville and Caius; H. Walsham, Gonville and Caius; H. Watson, Gonville and Caius; H. S. Withington, Gonville and Caius; W. G. Bell, Trinity Hall; C. E. Boucher, Trinity Hall; A. W. W. Dale, Trinity Hall; H. T. T. Jones, Trinity Hall; D. M. B. Chapman, Corpus Christi; T. H. Faulkes, Corpus Christi; P. B. Horne, Corpus Christi; J. H. M. Stevens, Corpus Christi; W. Robinson, Corpus Christi; G. H. Ling, Corpus Christi; J. H. W. Heu-Kolle Soames, Corpus Christi; J. C. Taylor, Corpus Christi; H. J. Wallis, Corpus Christi; G. W. Watson, Corpus Christi; J. H. Gray, Queens'; G. F. Walker, Queens'; E. L. Kearney, St. Catherine's; G. D. Cann, Jesus; W. F. Gover, Jesus; V. B. Johnstone, Jesus; A. F. Griffith, Christ's; E. H. Moss, Christ's; C. S. Rickett, Christ's; H. Smith, Christ's; D. W. Pauqueray, Magdalene; P. H. Case, Emmanuel; J. P. Boyer, Emmanuel; T. F. Paterson, Emmanuel; T. J. C. Warne, Emmanuel; A. W. C. Peskett, Downing; G. Rickman, Downing; A. H. Doleman, non-collegiate; H. G. Hood, non-collegiate.

M.L.—E. J. B. Smith, St. John's; A. Crook, Queens'; G. D. Cann, Jesus.

B.A.—F. W. Leaf, Trinity; H. G. C. Mostyn, Trinity.

B.L.—T. A. Gurney, St. John's.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bordesley case came on for hearing on Thursday in the House of Lords, before Lords Blackburn, Watson, and Bramwell. Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., addressed their Lordships on behalf of Mr. Euraght.

There is to be a twelve days' special mission in the the church and parish of St. John, Buckhurst-hill, under the sanction of the Bishop of St. Alban's. The mission is to begin to-day (Saturday), and will terminate Thursday evening, May 11. The Rev. H. Salkeld-Cooke is the mission priest.

The Ven. William Brice Ady, Archdeacon of Colchester, died on the 21st inst., in the 66th year of his age. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1838, as a second class in Classical Honours. He was ordained deacon in 1839 by the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield), and admitted into priest's orders in the following year. He was successively curate and vicar of Little Baddow, and had held the rectory since 1857. He was appointed Archdeacon of Colchester in 1864, and, in that capacity, took a somewhat active part in the proceedings of Convocation. He was a moderate High Churchman, and was much respected by persons of all shades of opinion in Essex.

The Rev. Thomas Harding Newman, D.D., many years Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, died at Nelmes, Hornchurch, near Romford, Essex, on the 21st inst. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Harding Newman, of Nelmes, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1833, and subsequently proceeded M.A. Elected from Balliol to a Demyship at Magdalen College, he succeeded somewhat later in life to a Fellowship there on the Essex foundation. In 1848 he took his doctor's degree. Dr. Newman was a man of high attainments in art, and a very popular member of the Athenæum Club, and was also well known in West-end society; but he never accepted any preferment, and had "passed" nearly all the livings in the gifts of his college.

A meeting of the Guild of St. John Port. Latin was held at St. Paul's Chapter House on Monday, the Rev. C. E. Cooper in the chair. A most interesting letter was read from the Rev. E. Field (chaplain of the Guild), who is travelling in the East. It was announced that the stained-glass memorial window, representing the "Raising of the Widow's Son," had been placed in the church of St. Michael, Bowes Park, in memory of Mr. E. W. Saunders, formerly a member of the Guild. The arrangements for the annual commemoration, which was fixed for June 8, were discussed and agreed on. A most able and interesting paper by Miss Mary H. Hart followed, entitled, "The Christian Ethics of Capital and Labour," specially as shown in the life and example of Lectaire. A short discussion followed, concluding with a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. F. J. Vander Pant, and seconded by Mr. F. W. Paice, to Miss Hart for her paper. A similar vote having been accorded to the chairman, the Office was said, and the members adjourned to the Cathedral for Compline.

The forty-first anniversary festival of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, was celebrated on Tuesday, St. Mark's Day, at the College, King's-road, Chelsea. The proceedings commenced with Morning Prayer at eleven o'clock in the College chapel, when a full choral service was rendered in a most striking manner by the choir of the College. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Worcester, who founded an eloquent address upon the words "O Lord Thy Word endureth for ever." The service was followed at two o'clock by a luncheon in the large hall of the College, at which the students, past and present, attended in large numbers, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Cromwell, Principal of the College. Among the visitors were the Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, the preacher of the morning, Mr. Ernest Coleridge, a son of the first principal of the College, General Sir R. Wilbraham, Canon Cooke, Rev. Gerald Blunt, Rector of Chelsea; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University and Treasurer of the College; Captain Gray, the Rev. Mr. Helmore, and Mr. Armstrong, a former student, who had come from Malacca. The Rev. Canon Cromwell proposed the first toast, that of "The Church and the Queen," and he spoke of the loyalty which the Principals of the College had always shown in both directions. Mr. Ernest Coleridge acknowledged a feeling reference made by the Canon to his father's management of the College. Lord A. Compton replied to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Stanley Leighton; after which Mr. Talbot, M.P., stated that the income for the past year had been £7,600, and the expenditure £7,200. He appealed for further aid. The Rev. Canon Cromwell, whose health was next submitted in the most flattering terms, and who personally received a perfect ovation, sketched the growth of the College from its foundation by his predecessor, Mr. Coleridge, and alluded to its successes with pride, particularly to the results of the examinations of the three past years. He concluded by proposing the health of "The Old St. Mark's Men," coupled with the name of Mr. Armstrong, from Malacca. That gentleman having replied, the company separated.

A crowded meeting convened by the Norwich Church of England Working Men's Society was held on Thursday evening in the Free Library, Norwich, under the presidency of Mr. C. Powell, general secretary of the society, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Society regards the imprisonment of the Rev. Sidney Green—first, for obedience to the law of his Church, and then for vindicating the rights and liberties of its priesthood—as a monstrous iniquity in flagrant violation of those rights and liberties; that, further, it denounces his forcible suspension from the exercise of spiritual powers and duties (powers conferred and duties imposed on him at his ordination by Christ through His Bishop), as a sacrilegious outrage upon Christ himself, and upon the authority he committed to His Apostles and their successors, whilst it contemplates with indignation and shame his being dragged from the flock entrusted to his charge, whom he so faithfully served, and who loved him so dearly, as a cruel wrong; and, moreover, considering that the terms of Magna Charta, of the Act of Uniformity, the introduction to the 39 Articles, and of the Ornaments Rubric, which are all parts of the statute law of this realm, have all been contravened by Mr. Green's judgment and punishment, it denounces the whole process by which he has been sent to prison as a violation of the British Constitution and of his rights as a citizen.

Among the speakers to the resolution, in addition to the secretary, were the Revs. W. H. Rumsey, R. Coverley, G. Grigson, Dr. Allen, F. Ames, and J. Beaumont. Mr. J. Varden proposed, and Mr. Lee seconded, a resolution to the effect that the meeting "repudiated with horror the blasphemous assertion by an earthly court of this realm that the Church is the creature of the State in subjection to a human supremacy in doctrine and discipline and to human legislation, judgments, and punishments, and declares that this claim of temporal authority to coerce the Church by legislation, judicial impeachments, and penal sentence is a usurpation of the Divine prerogative of the Church, and an invasion of the spiritual rights of every one of its members." The resolution was carried.

The 37th annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Thursday evening in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. There was a large attendance. The chairman was supported by Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, and numerous clergymen and ministers. The report presented by Mr. Hind Smith, the secretary, stated that Exeter Hall, as a centre of association work, had proved successful in every respect. There had been entered from the opening of the hall to the present time the names of nearly 1,000 young men as members and associates, many of them being under twenty years of age. Among the special events of the year was the ninth triennial international conference. Satisfactory reports were received from Europe, Asia, India, and the colonies. The income for the past year had been £8,048, and the expenditure £8,800. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. H. M. H. Aitken, the Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, and the Rev. S. Hebditch. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., seconded by Mr. George Williams, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, in reply, spoke in earnest terms of the value of the association.

The Bishop of Exeter has been holding his Visitation in his Cathedral, and, referring to the fifteen Bills on ecclesiatsical subjects now before the House of Commons, said that two of them were connected with the Public Worship Regulation Act:—

One of these, he said, aimed at making the Act much more stringent, and also at depriving the Bishop of his present discretion in dealing with prosecutions for ecclesiastical offences. At present the coercive jurisdiction of the courts only came in when the authority of the Bishop had been declined, and every clergyman who chose to put himself into the hands of the Bishop was protected against interference by any court. The Bill proposed to take away this power of the Bishop in all cases in which a barrister should advise that the offence charged had been judicially decided to be an offence against the laws ecclesiastical; and his power would remain only where some new legal point was raised. He could not think it would be wise to make this change. However unwilling some clergymen might be at present to submit to the authority of the Bishop, in the end they were more likely to find a solution of their present troubles in the exercise of that authority than in its abolition. It might have been wise to strengthen the Episcopal authority by putting behind it either the Bishops as a body, or the Bishops with the aid of legal assessors; but to destroy the authority of the Bishop altogether, or even seriously impair it, would be to risk robbing the Church of its Episcopal character in the eyes of many devout Churchmen. The authority of the Bishop was at once the symbol and the pledge of the independent existence of the Church, and if it were destroyed it seemed to leave no barrier to prevent the absorption of the Church in the State altogether. The same Bill proposed to substitute deprivation for imprisonment as a means of enforcing inhibitions. It was obviously absurd to imprison a man in order to keep him from disobeying a law which he refused to acknowledge. The only logical course was to deprive a disobedient clergyman of any office which he held under condition of obeying the law. To keep him in office, and require him to do what he declared to be forbidden by his conscience, on pain of imprisonment, was self-contradictory. The other Bill for dealing with the Public Worship Regulation Act proceeded in precisely the opposite direction. It aimed at strengthening rather than weakening the Bishop's authority, by making him the judge in the trial of all ecclesiastical causes where ritual was in question. It further proposed to give the clergyman, but not the parishioners an appeal from the Bishop to the Court of Arches, the appeal to be confined to the question whether the Bishop was wrong in law, or whether, as a matter of fact, the clergyman was or was not disobedient. It also proposed to require the consent of the majority of the parishioners before the matter could be brought before the Bishop at all. All this was to be effected not by amending the Public Worship Act, but by inserting a preliminary proceeding, in which the Bishop was to be the Judge, and then allowing the clergyman to require that the procedure appointed by the Public Worship Regulation Act should go on in the form of an appeal from the Bishop's decision. This Bill, in all except the last mentioned particular of requiring the consent of the majority of the parishioners, would bring the Public Worship Act very nearly to the form proposed by Lord Selborne at the time when the Act was passing through the House of Lords, and which he (the right rev. Prelate) supported by voice and vote. He was always of opinion that the right course to take with that Act was to give legal force to the direction in the Prayer-Book, that all matters of disputed ritual should be referred to the Bishop, and to guard the liberty of the clergyman by giving him an appeal to a court of law, if recourse was to be had to such a court at all. It seemed to him far better that the clergy should seek redress from any mistake made by the Bishop than that the parishioners should bring the clergyman into it against his will, and he still thought that if the Act had been put into that form it would have been free from many objections. Whether much would be gained by now giving it that form was a difficult question, but though he did not consider the hope of improvement for such a change very great, he should be disposed to support the Bill if it reached the House of Lords. The requirements of the consent of the majority of the parishioners before proceedings could be begun seemed to be unsuited to the condition of the Church at the present day. Every parishioner had rights in his parish church, and when so many absented themselves and preferred other forms of worship the majority could not override a minority. But neither was it right to hand over the rights of parishioners to the congregation. The congregation often included incomers who had no parochial rights, and there was always a natural tendency on the part of the congregation to consist only of those who happened to like what was done in the church. A majority so formed must not override the rights of the minority. It was better to keep to the old rule and require that a man should be legally interested as a parishioner before he could bring a case before the Bishop; but to require no more. A clergyman who was doing what tended to schism, disorder, and confusion, was not less blameworthy because he had persuaded a number of his people to join him; but more, because he increased the risk of secessions and disruptions in the Church. Neither of the Bills touched on the question now so much agitated—namely, the constitutional power of the Final Court of Appeal. For any measure dealing with that they must wait for the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, when Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P. for Hull, Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., and the Revs. Granville Smith, B.A., C. M. Woosnam, B.A., Gilbert Karney, M.A., and J. Burkitt, M.A., spoke on Church work amongst sailors on board ship. The report showed that the Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, had a gross income for 1881 amounting to £18,881 7s. 11d. The net receipts amounted to £1,943 over those of the previous year. The salaried missions staff now consists of two clerical superintendents, 23 chaplains, 39 Scripture readers, and four paid lay helpers, who also act as boatmen to the mission vessels. There are also 71 honorary chaplains, 328 volunteer missions to seamen helpers, being officers of ships, and 119 volunteer missions to seamen associates, being members of the crews. These labour for God amongst the shipping and barges in 46 seaports, in anchorages, rivers, and docks, at home and abroad, and are provided with 12 mission yachts for outer roads, many boats for harbours, rivers, &c., eight churches and church ships, and several mission rooms for water sides. Most of the Society's stations in England, Ireland, and France have been personally inspected by the clerical superintendents during the past year. The severe weather during the year drove many vessels to seek refuge in the 12 outer roadsteads, where the mission yachts are stationed, thus affording excellent opportunities for carrying the Gospel to their storm-bound crews. In several instances crews thus ministered to by the chaplains perished, ships and all, soon afterwards in severe gales. Such facilities as the Society is able to afford to the crews in docks and harbours for attending Divine worship are increasingly appreciated. Great importance is attached to the sale of Bibles and Prayer-Books to seamen and fishermen, as distinguished from free gifts of these books. The Society's agents have sold 3,804 Bibles and 1,287 Prayer-Books during the past year. The chaplains have not been unsuccessful in exposing the sin and folly of the old drinking customs of the sea. Last year 6,115 merchant seamen enrolled themselves members of the temperance branch by signing the pledge of total abstinence. In the year 1880, 4,839 seamen became total abstaining members of this branch; and in the previous year 4,400 men did so; thus showing a steady annual increase.

On the Burial Fees Bill, Dr. Gee, vicar of Windsor, writes to the *Times*:—

On the 29th of March Mr. Brinton moved the reading of a Bill of which you gave the analysis some little time ago. The design of the Bill is to reduce the fees paid to incumbents upon burials. As some fees will still be left, there seems no objection to the payments on principle. Only the amount is too large, and is to be very decidedly reduced. Fees are to be restricted to services actually performed; in no case may they be increased, and in most cases they are to be lessened.

Mr. Brinton is kind enough to spare existing interests; so, in stating how the scale proposed will affect this parish and others similarly circumstanced, I may be considered as putting forth a fair statement how the Bill will affect my successor. It appears to me that not only he, but the spiritual interests of the parish, will suffer.

Our interments take place in the borough cemetery, which is situate about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the town. Last year we had 104 burials with Church service; 11 only were buried with service by ministers of other denominations.

Taking 100 burials as a number representing our yearly average, Mr. Brinton will allow us 2s. 6d. for each, minus deduction of 1s. 6d. in the case of workhouse funerals, and 8d. by our own rule in the case of children, for we are expressly held to any deduction made at present, and our fee for a child's funeral is 1s. 10d. It may be roughly calculated that for 100 funerals my successor would receive a hundred times 2s., or £10.

For this munificent sum, he, or his curates between them, must walk 250 miles and keep 100 engagements. Only those who have been under the obligation know what is the disarrangement alike of work and recreation that is caused by "having a funeral at the cemetery to-day." I say nothing of colds caught, and worse than colds incurred, by exposure in all weathers and at all seasons.

The point I urge is that no future vicar will voluntarily undertake these 100 burials for £10. He would sooner relinquish the duty and the remuneration. I am not aware what necessity there may lie upon him to submit to the charge. In the event of his being free to decline it, the Burial Board must engage a chaplain, and they will not find him accept the duty under a stipend of quite three times the amount fixed by the Bill.

Under the present system, I have received some £30 or £35 for these 100 burials. I do not think that the sum was in excess, and it has been paid by the rich, not by the poor, whose fees have been 2s. 10d. at the most. The higher fee paid for vaults, &c., has enabled me to incur expense in the discharge of the duties at the cemetery; *e.g.*, in one case I came all the way from Yorkshire in my holidays to take the funeral of a much-esteemed parishioner.

I am aware that some of the burials were contemporaneous, and did not require two journeys or two engagements. These, however, were the exceptions, and they caused much anxiety and sometimes detention, by the impossibility of getting the arrivals to coincide as to time.

When I say the spiritual interests of the parish will suffer, I mean that the staff of curates will be reduced if these and other reductions are carried out. Many a town incumbent is able to procure the aid of three or even four clergymen for a large population, by availing himself of cemetery fees, union chaplaincy, &c., to meet the cost. The loss of one curate here out of three would be poorly compensated by a saving of £20 per annum by the rich in fees for the erection of their costly monuments. At the same time, I consider that the manner of regulating the remuneration is of small consequence if only a fair stipend be somehow secured for really onerous services.

I hope that the Bill will be carefully watched in our interest by those who are not unkindly disposed to the clergy in these matters.

If the incumbent have no option, but must take cemetery duty at any remuneration the Bill may allow, it is obvious, I think, that the terms should be liberally treated by those who are acting for both sides of the contract.

Painted Windows, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Monday at St. James's Palace.

The Princess Helen of Waldeck, accompanied by her father and mother, arrived on Tuesday at Queenborough from Flushing, and immediately proceeded to Windsor, where the party were met at the station by Prince Leopold.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Windsor on Wednesday.

The Queen has been much grieved by the loss of a highly valued and faithful servant, Mr. Tait, who died at the Shaw Farm on Saturday night, after only three days' illness, of inflammation of the lungs. He had for twenty-four years the management of the Royal Farm in the Home Park and the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, and since 1880 also had charge of the Flemish Farm in Windsor Great Park. Mr. Tait was frequently chosen to act as judge at agricultural shows, both in this country and abroad. Mr. Tait was born near Kelso in 1816.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Countess of Minto died on Friday week.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., arrived in Dublin on Monday, and surrendered himself to custody in Kilmainham.

A farmer at Burnals, near Appleby, on Saturday, shot his housekeeper, killing her on the spot, and afterwards committed suicide.

The colliery disturbances at Wrexham have subsided, but a military force is still stationed in the neighbourhood.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday in a coal pit near Whitehaven, and four men were killed.

We learn that General Sir Garnet Wolseley has joined the Council of the Oxford Military College, thus swelling the list of eminent officers already serving on that body.

It is understood that Captain R. F. Burton and Commander V. L. Cameron are expected to arrive in Liverpool on their return from the Gold Coast, on May 18. The two travellers have made large and valuable collections in all branches of natural history, while their report on the gold mines cannot fail to prove of great interest. Commander Cameron has also made extensive surveys.

When Her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Richard Wallace, a devoted political adherent of the Earl, presented him with the magnificent diamond Star of the Garter originally belonging to the late Marquis of Hertford, said to have been one of the finest ever made—with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. From an omission in the will this was not done, and after the Earl's death the Star was sold by the executors to Messrs. Garrard, Crown goldsmiths and jewellers, of the Haymarket. After having retained it for some months in the hope of disposing of it, but failing to do so, they have taken out all the diamonds—390 stones—and remounted them into single stone and gem rings of different sizes, so that the many friends and admirers of the deceased statesman might have the opportunity of obtaining a valuable memento of their eminent chief. An earl's coronet and the word "Beaconsfield" is engraved inside each ring. The high reputation of the firm as goldsmiths is a sufficient guarantee that none but those stones formerly in the late Earl's Star have been so mounted.

The Emperor of Russia having graciously intimated his wish to stand sponsor for the second infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. de Bustros's, the baptism, according to the rites of the Greek Church, took place at their residence, 44, Queen's-gate on Saturday morning. His Imperial Majesty was represented by his Excellency Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, who acted in a similar capacity when the late lamented Emperor stood godfather to Mr. de Bustros's first son. The ceremony was performed in the drawing-room, in the centre of which was placed the silver cistern or font belonging to the Greek Church, in Moscow-road. The suite of rooms and approaches were arranged with beautiful flowers and a profusion of palms and exotic plants. The portrait of the Emperor in the drawing-room was surrounded with garlands of the choicest cut flowers; and that of the late Emperor was embellished with immortelles of delicate white flowers, by which the frame was completely hidden. The Rev. Eugene Smirnoff (chaplain of the Russian Embassy), the Very Rev. Archimandrite Dr. Hyeronymus Myrianthens the Rev. Archimandrite Makarius (of the Greek Church), officiated, assisted by the deacon and choir of both the Russian and the Greek Churches, all attired in their vestments. Mrs. Dehan, sister of Mr. De Bustros, acted as godmother. The child received the name of Vladimir. The ceremony was conducted privately, those present, beside the members of the family, being his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Count N. Adlerburg and Baron Budberg, of the Russian Embassy; and Mr. S. de Nauphal and Miss de Nauphal, the two last mentioned having come especially from St. Petersburg to be present on the occasion. After the ceremony breakfast was served for the whole party. The Emperor of Russia, as a momento of the event, has sent to Mrs. de Bustros, the mother of his godson, a splendid brooch mounted in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds; and his Imperial Majesty has conferred on Mr. S. de Bustros the decoration of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has given a commission to M. Maurice Tourneux, to examine the numerous manuscripts of Diderot that are known to exist in Russia, with a view to preparing an authoritative edition of his works.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

The funeral of the late Sir Henry Cole, for so many years the Secretary of the Science and Art Department and Director of the South Kensington Museum, took place on Saturday morning in Brompton Cemetery, in the presence of a very large gathering of friends and associates of the deceased. Shortly after ten o'clock the funeral procession left the house, 96, Philbeach-gardens, Earl's-court, where Sir Henry died, and proceeded to St. Matthias's Church, West Brompton, where he had been a regular attendant, and in which the first portion of the service was held. The coffin, covered with a violet pall and ornamented with a crimson cross, but which was nearly hidden beneath the mass of floral wreaths and crosses piled upon it, was carried upon an open car. Amongst those assembled at the church to meet the funeral party were Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., representing the Prince of Wales, Earl Spencer, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Poynter, R.A., Sir Frederick Sandford, Sir Edmund du Cane, Sir George Birdwood, Professor Huxley, Professor Judd, Colonel Festing, General Martin (Science School, South Kensington), and the majority of the officials and workmen employed at the South Kensington Museum. The coffin was received at the church door by Canon Knox-Little, the Rev. Newton Price, of Oxley Vicarage, Watford, and the Revs. W. H. C. Luke and Westall, the vicar and curate of St. Matthias, who conducted the first portion of the service. At its conclusion Canon Little made an eloquent address, in which he dwelt on the energy, perseverance, large-heartedness, and Christian character of the late Sir H. Cole. The body was then carried to the hearse, preceded by a boy carrying a brass cross, the officiating clergy wearing birettas and purple stoles, a voluntary being meanwhile played by Mr. Arthur Sullivan on the organ. From the doors a long procession was formed, the carriages now being followed by about 300 mourners on foot. On arrival at the cemetery, which is only a short distance from the church, the coffin was carried by Kensington Museum workmen to the grave, situated at the northern side of the enclosure, where the remainder of the service was said by Canon Little and the Rev. Mr. Price. The coffin, which bore a brass plate with the inscription "Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., died 18th April, 1882, aged 73 years," was quite hidden by the flowers cast on it before the grave was filled in. Amongst the innumerable letters of condolence received by the widow was one from Sir Henry Ponsonby expressing the sympathy of Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Countess of Derby, Earl Granville, and many others, have also sent communications of a similar kindly character.

A correspondent sends the *Standard* some extracts from a letter describing the reception of King Kalakaua on his return from Europe to his home in the Hawaiian Islands. It was written by Count Robert von Oehlhaffen, a German nobleman, his Majesty's personal adjutant, who, after alluding to the preparations for bringing all classes of persons from the various islands to Honolulu to greet the King, says:—"Thousands of faces gazed eagerly at our craft, and strained their eyes to detect the King and suite amongst so many passengers, and as the steamer passed dock after dock this living, moving, swelling ocean of humanity swept on and on, equestrians and pedestrians mixing like Indian jungle. The military bands played the Hawaiian Anthem, and many an eye was filled with tears. His Majesty and suite were now transferred to a smaller steamer, and as we stepped ashore twenty thousand voices shouted their welcome. People lined both sides of the street for two miles; garlands, ferns, and wreaths of flowers adorned every male and female. The streets were thickly covered with greens and shrubs, flags were hoisted, and every window was graced with the Hawaiian flag, all church bells ringing at once. His Majesty and suite entered the state carriage, drawn by six sprightly bays, and as he passed the lines of spectators, hurrah after hurrah rent the air, the military presenting arms, the band playing the Anthem, the different Masonic and other lodges giving their signs of welcome, all uncovered. The children sang hymns, the public shouted 'Alloha,' throwing their hats into the air, and others discharged fireworks; every street crossing was adorned with an arch of triumph, covered with flowers, mottoes, frescoes, Chinese lanterns, crowns, and flags. Slowly only could the carriage, move. The gates of the Palace Gardens were most tastefully and artificially decorated. Shields in all different national colours, and the names of countries visited, were suspended from the main arch. All national colours united in one bunch, with the Hawaiian on the top facing each column, His Majesty's portrait in life-size being in the centre. Thousands of persons followed slowly, steadily, and orderly behind standard-bearers in national costume. The military were in their new German uniform, the school children were dressed in white with red sashes, bearing mottoes and standards. One had a representation of the two hemispheres on it, with 'Kalakaua our Circumnavigator;' another, 'Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances;' another, 'Lives there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land?' At last the King ascended the grand staircase of the Palace, where his Queen and sister awaited him. The whole Palace road, steps, and verandah had been strewn with roses, and works of love done by the household servants greeted him everywhere. His Majesty kissed his Queen, then his sister, and tears of joy streamed down her Royal cheeks—a sincerer, truer, heartier welcome cannot be imagined. These Hawaiians are a tender-hearted, loving people, and vie with each other in their love for one who so richly deserves it as their King, Kalakaua I."

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

On Saturday afternoon at Burrals, near Appleby, a well-to-do farmer named Waistele shot his housekeeper dead, and immediately afterwards blew out his own brains.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its thirty-first meeting in Montreal, Canada, during the week commencing on August 23, under the presidency of Professor Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of the M'Gill University. Twenty-five years have elapsed since its former meeting in Montreal, and in this period the Association has increased greatly in numbers and importance. The Committee have made arrangements with the various steamship companies to encourage scientific men from Europe to attend the meetings of the Association.

Roderick Maclean, in the history of his life which he wrote before his trial, says that the first years of his life, during which he attended a school for delicate young gentlemen, at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, were "as happy as any youthful days could be." The failure of his father, who had been in comparative affluence, compelled the youth to seek employment from home. His efforts were not crowned with success, and after quitting in disgust a situation which he obtained in Kent, he wandered on his return to a bridge spanning the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Then, seeing some children playing, he, promoted by the devil, requested one of the boys to place a piece of chalk or wood upon the line, merely for the fun of seeing the train smash it, but not with any malicious intention. He was summoned by the company and would have escaped to Boulogne, but his friends did not assist him to do so, and he was accordingly committed to the assizes, when he was acquitted. Maclean's father having opened a shop in London, Roderick used to attend to the customers; but the business did not answer, and they were compelled to retire into private life. Soon afterwards his father died, and "he lost the only friend he ever had in this world." Eventually Maclean was allowed a small sum weekly by his friends, and thenceforward his career was a series of wanderings about the country, during which he received the news of his mother's death. While at Brighton he wrote to his sister, requesting her to get him into an asylum, as he had such intense pains in the head, and which he thought would drive him frantic. She, however, did not notice his appeal. Later on he entered Bedminster union, and attempted to obtain admission to Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium, a letter which he received about this time from his sister, telling him that he must not expect all the allowance to be continued much longer, preying on his mind so that he (using his own words) "went off his chump" and wrote a threatening letter to her, and in consequence was sent to the County Asylum, Wells. He remained there fourteen months, and besides being extremely nervous, was subject to acute attacks of neuralgia, was quite insane, and, in fact, was not sane when he left, and is not sane at the present moment. Unable to obtain employment, and being almost starved, he one day went to the top of Beachy Head, intending to commit suicide by leaping over; but, seeing some children with a basket filled with blackberries, he, having a great liking for that fruit, went off to gather some, and forgot about his suicidal tendencies. As he could not live on the sum supplied him he remained in great distress, going after a time to Southsea, where he bought a pistol. What annoyed him very much while at Southsea was a letter he received from his brother, in which he said he was of weak intellect, and should be placed under restraint. His landlord advised him to go to London, or near London, and he consequently journeyed to Windsor, and took lodgings at 84, Victoria Cottages, where he was arrested for firing at the Queen's carriage. He adds that during his residence in Gloucester-road, Kensington, when entering the house on his return from an errand, he slipped and fell, cutting his head most severely. "I have never felt the same since, and worry, trouble, or anxiety always seems to fly to it. If I pull my hair only softly over the place where the cut is I can feel a curious sensation down that side of my head, it is like a shock from a galvanic battery, you understand, pins and needles sensation." Referring to a voice he had heard, "Fear not, my help is near, and my power will shield you still," Maclean concludes: "If I judge by past events that voice was the Almighty, He, and He alone, can read my mind, and knows I never attempted to, or even wished to injure even one hair on the head of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. May she live for many years to come, and when the Almighty calls her beyond this vale of tears, may she find a home in the realms of the blessed."

On Wednesday there was interred in Overton parish churchyard, Cheshire, Warobo, son of Ja Ja, King of Opobo, whose wars with Oko Jumbo, King of Bonny, have excited recent attention. Last year King Ja Ja intrusted Warobo, then aged 12 years, to the care of Mr. Walter Johnstone, of the firm of Couper, Johnstone, and Co., Glasgow, large traders at Opobo, to be brought to England to be educated. By Mr. Johnstone the young Prince was placed in the Rev. R. Borwick's Academy at Frodsham. The boy possessed a strong physical constitution, was an apt pupil, and gave evidence of rare talents. Recently, while playing cricket with the other boys, with whom he was a great favourite, he contracted a chill, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs, and terminated in his death. Mr. Walter Johnstone, who is at Opobo, was represented by his father, the Rev. J. Johnstone, of Berwick, and there were also present at the funeral representatives from firms in Manchester and Liverpool, and a numerous company. The deceased Prince was carried to his grave by six of his fellow pupils. The coffin bore the simple inscription:—"Warobo. Died April 21, 1882, aged 13 years."

The Home Secretary on Wednesday intimated that the evidence laid before him on the subject of Dr. Lamson's insanity did not warrant any interference with the course of the law. On Friday morning he was executed within the walls of Wandsworth prison, having previously confessed his guilt.

When Mr. Austin, from the office of Mr. Mills, the convict's solicitor, visited him in Wandsworth gaol, on Wednesday, he found that the condemned man had written an elaborate account of his experience of the mental and moral metamorphoses caused in him by the long-continued used of morphia and atropia. Lamson in his communication says:—"I did not use the first drug alone, but in combination with the latter, not as has been supposed to counteract the contracting effect of morphia upon the pupils of the eye, but because it not only enhanced the effects of morphia as a sedative, anodyne, and narcotic, but also because it quite, or nearly quite, overcame the sickness caused by the morphia. The habit became formed from its having been first injected hypodermically by a colleague to relieve pain. I then took it myself, having considerable work to attend to, and in order to brace myself for my professional duties when in pain. After a short time it became absolutely necessary to repeat the injections more frequently, not only for the pain, but to lull the nervous and general physical irritability, which often amounted to actual pain of a heavy rheumatic character, in the head and limbs principally, which occurred when the general effects had nearly or quite disappeared. Of course, very soon the doses had to be larger, and it required a surprisingly large amount to produce sleep, or even serious drowsiness. Usually the injection had to be repeated within three-quarters of an hour to do this, and then the sleep was of very short duration, and after the habit had existed some time it left the faculties, mental and physical, in a most peculiar and indescribable state for some hours. But the physical results, though severe and horrible to look back upon, were comparatively trifling when the moral and mental results are considered. The whole aspect of everything became strangely and completely turned about. When in the condition above alluded to, after the narcotic effect had evanesced, the whole life was, as far as physical motions and the instincts are concerned, mechanical, and the mind full of the vaguest and most unreal fancies and imaginations. Real worries and troubles, however slight, became terrific in their awfulness, and anticipations were even more dreadful and horrible. The imagination seemed to pierce years into the future, and colossal successes or failures imaginary would either cause a rush of warm feeling and joy which would even cause speech to be uttered and hastening of the gait, or a despondency impossible to realise. While in the abnormal state alluded to the most unaccountable things would be said, done, and thought of. Everything seemed one's own particular right, a complete inability to draw distinctions between truth and falsehood, the real and those ideals which become realities, right and wrong, a loss of the knowledge of time and distance; in fact, to a very great extent, the power of distinguishing or discriminating, a tendency, quite unconquerable, to put off things (procrastination in a most exaggerated form and degree), my memory for names, faces, and events of daily life, which was when in my normal condition unusually good, almost annulled. In all, an absolute de-naturing, demoralising, dementalising result, and withal a firm conviction that in a few days I should discontinue the habit; but the day never could come. The greatest cunning in concealing the instruments and solution, and the purchase thereof, and when used, as a rule one or two injections after going to bed, then an hour or two's sleep, then awake in that peculiar condition I have endeavoured to describe, either to get up and wander aimlessly, almost unconsciously, sometimes about the house, sometimes in the street—those image fancies always more real at night. In New York I would rise at any hour of the night or early morning and imagine all sorts of extraordinary things I cannot now fully recall in detail, especially when President Garfield died, and stopped at an all-night eating-house for slight refreshment, ice cream, or the like, and then return to my room, or else I would read, and always some highly exciting story which became at once reality to me, and then exhausted, when nearly time for rising, would sink to uneasy sleep, fully believing I was to carry on myself the events of the narrative. When I awoke, generally another injection, a slight one, in the morning and then one soon before getting up (which I always did very late when alone) would produce twenty to thirty minutes' half unconsciousness, and then rising, would continue the remainder of the day and evening in the state of mental absence and physical presence I have mentioned. When alone (and I always sought solitude for the greater part of the time, the presence of others in a measure interfering with the portentous and vast work the diseased brain was doing) I took neither breakfast nor lunch; but the only meal in the twenty-four hours was a late dinner with a very little wine or beer. Whether all this was the result of morphia on a brain always easily disturbed (delirium in the slightest illness, &c.) from early years, or the brain effects of atropia, the effect of which I was fully and often painfully conscious of in the dryness of throat, rendering swallowing almost impossible, and great impairment of sight from the dilated pupils, or the combination of all, I cannot say. I know these vague general outlines of the past are the results of something, and I can dimly distinguish certain acts and doings; but there were many things I did and said, which were afterwards told me, that I knew and know nothing whatever to my own recollection. I am firmly of the belief, vague, strange sensations existing even now, that it might be of some service to science were a scientific and pathological *post mortem* held after my death. My relatives would probably not raise any objection to this."

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

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THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

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COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W.; 35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

BIRTHS.

April 19, at 4, John-street, Whitby, the wife of the Rev. J. H. RICHARDSON, of a daughter.

April 20, at 55, Green-street, the Hon. Mrs. NORMAN GROSVENOR, of a daughter.

April 22, at Peover, Lady MAINWARING, of a daughter.

April 24, the wife of the Rev. R. BRUCE DICKSON, Cadmore Vicarage, High Wycombe, of a son.

April 24, at Berwick Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. ERNEST ELLMAN, Assistant Curate of Calstock, Cornwall, of a daughter.

April 25, at 6, Queen's-gardens, Windsor, the Viscountess STOFFORD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 18, at Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, the Rev. JOHN VESEY, M.A., Vicar of Purton, Wilts, to MARIAN AGATHA, youngest daughter of the late Major BACON, of Seafield, Isle of Man.

April 18, at St. James's, Norlands, Kensington, HORACE METHUEN LEGGATT, eldest son of S. Bethune Leggatt, Esq., of Crofton Manor, Hants, to SUSAN EDITH BUCKLEY, eldest daughter of the late John Buckley, Esq., and niece of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., of the Plas, Merionethshire.

April 18, at Rostrevor Church, Lieut.-Col. HORNE, 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, only (surviving) son of the late James Horne, Esq., of 5, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, London, to ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, daughter of ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., of Bally Edmond, county Down, Ireland.

April 19, at St. Mary's, Leamington, EDMUND PERCY WEATHERELL, B.A., to HELENA JOAN, daughter of the late WILLIAM MYLNE, of Loch Hill, Haddington, and stepdaughter of the late Rev. John Healy, Rector of Redmile.

April 19, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, JAMES BEARDOE DONCASTER, of Middlethorpe, Notts, Captain 2nd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to FLORENCE, only child of Capt. N. G. PHILIPS, Belgrave-road, London, S.W.

April 20, at the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon, ERNEST YOUNG, of the Stock Exchange, son of the Rev. W. H. DREW, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, to EMILIA HENRIETTA, only child of the late Major RICHARD CROKER, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

April 20, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, GEORGE JAMES CRAWFORD THOMSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., of Frome, Somersetshire, to BEATRICE EVELINE, youngest daughter of the late DANIEL HAYWOOD, Esq., of The Coltons, South Kensington.

April 20, at Holy Trinity, Hastings, the Rev. E. E. BODY, M.A., Vicar of Wonersh, Guildford, to MARIA, third daughter of the late H. T. WELLS, Esq., of Stanhope-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.

April 20, at the parish church, Enfield, Rev. BERNARD REYNOLDS, M.A., of Wimbledon, to CONSTANCE JULIET, second daughter of HORACE BARRY, Esq., of Bush-hill House, Winchmore-hill.

April 20, at St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. E. C. ADAMS, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to JANE ELIZABETH, second daughter of H. VEVERS, Esq., of Highmore, Hereford, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Gwynne, Monachty, Cardiganshire.

April 22, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, CHARLES CLAYTON, eldest son of the Rev. Canon GLYN, Rector of Fontmel Magna, Dorset, to JESSIE HERO STEPHANIE, third surviving daughter of the late J. D. DENEULAIN, of Marseilles; also at the same time and place, SAMUEL REDFERN, Manchester, to JULIA CLOTILDE ANNE, youngest daughter of the late J. D. DENEULAIN.

April 25, at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road, the Rev. VERNON ROBERT CARTER, son of Captain Vernon Carter, Bombay Army, of Southwick Park, Tewkesbury, to EDITH MARY, eldest daughter of W. J. BROWNE, Esq., of 74, Gloucester-road, S.W., and Buckland Filleigh, Devon.

April 25, at Christ Church, High Harrogate, the Rev. CHARLES EUSTACE BOULTBEE, M.A., Curate of Casterton, to MARY HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of the late RICHARD WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Esq., of Derry, Rosscarberry.

April 25, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Professor F. J. ROWE, M.A., Presidency College, Calcutta, to MARY STUART MAITLAND, youngest daughter of the late ANDREW BRAID, Sen., of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

March 25, at Portland, Cape of Good Hope, the Hon. HENRY FREDERICK FRANCIS ADAIR BARRINGTON, in the 74th year of his age.

April 13, at Laurel Cottage, Long Ditton, Surrey, AUGUSTUS TOTMAN WINTER, second son of the late Robt. Winter, formerly of the 46th Regiment, aged 74.

April 15, at Catania, Sicily, JOHN RICHARD HAWKSWORTH (LITTLE JACK), the only child of Commander WILMOT HAWKSWORTH FAWKES, Royal Navy, aged 5 years and 10 months.

April 18, at St. Columba, Blundell Sands, Lancashire, JOHN T. S. VERSCHOYLE, second son of the late Lord Bishop of Kilmore (Ireland), aged 31.

April 19, at the Convent at St. Pierre-les-Calais, France, Madame (MARY CATHERINE—MINNA) MORGAN, Religious of the Order of the Sacred Heart, eldest daughter of the late George Robert Morgan, Esq. R.I.P.

April 20, at Leamington, ROBERT JONES, Esq., J.P., late of Fortland, county Sligo, in his 79th year.

April 20, at The Mount, Braughing, SUSANNA MARIA SAY, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry Morgan Say, some time Minor Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Sutton Valence, with East Sutton, Kent, afterwards Vicar of Iwerne Minster, Dorsetshire. Born 17th June, 1812.

April 20, at 27, Clarence-street, Edinburgh, the Rev. JOHN MURRAY, Minister of the Parish of Morton, Dumfriesshire, aged 83 years.

April 21, Chapel-street, London, S.W., the Dowager Lady ABERCROMBY, widow of the late George, third Baron Abercromby.

April 21 at the Manse of Row, Dumbartonshire, the Rev. JOHN LAURIE FOGO, in the 35th year of his age and the 51st of his ministry.

April 21, at Eagiescliff, Bournemouth, the Countess of MINTO.

April 22, at the residence of the Hon. William Kerr, Greenwood, Jamaica, the Honorable AUGUSTUS W. C. ELLIS, youngest son of the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, in his 37th year.

April 22, at Hyde Lodge, Watford, ELIZA, widow of the late CHARLES WAGHORN, of Nether Wylde, aged 66.

April 23, at 10, West Kensington-gardens, after three days' illness, resulting from a fall from a horse, WILLIAM JOSEPH BARKER, aged 15 years and six months.

April 25, at Besselsleigh, Cheltenham, MARY, widow of the Rev. HENRY FOULKES, D.D., formerly Principal of Jesus Coll., Oxford, aged 92 years and seven months.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

First appearance this season of Madame Albani—to-day (Saturday), April 29, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Madame Albani; Giorgio Germont, Signor Cotogni; Barone Duphol, Signor Scolara; and Alfredo, Signor Frapolli. Conductor Mons. Dupont.

Monday May 1st, Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS, concluding at the end of the Third Act. Valentina, Madame Fursch-Madier; Margherita di Valois, Madame Valleria; Urbano, Madame Trebelli; Conte di San Bris, Signor De Reszke; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Mierzwinsky. Conductor, Signor Bevignani. The incidental divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Reuters.

Tuesday, May 2nd, Meyerbeer's Opera, DINORAH. Dinorah, Madame Sembrich; Un Cacciatore, Madame Trebelli; Hoel, Signor Cotogni; and Corentino, Signor Frapolli.

Thursday, May 4th (Subscription Night, in lieu of Saturday, August 5th), Verdi's Opera, AIDA. (To commence at 8.15.) Aida, Madame Fursch-Madier; Amneris, Mdlle. Stahl (her first appearance in England); Amonasro, Signor Pandolfini; and Radames, Mons. Vergnet.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. Programmes, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made; also of Principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, THE FORTY THIEVES.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MOTHS.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded at 8, by a Comedietta.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.15, SINDBAD. At 8, NOT REGISTERED. Commencing at 7.30, with TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new esthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MADAME FAVART.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8.15, BRITISH BORN. Preceded, at 7.30, by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS. Monday next, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, HUMANITY. Monday next, OUR BOYS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending May 6.

Monday—Orchestral Concert. Tuesday—Mr. J. L. Toole and the Toole's Theatre Company. Manager, Mr. George Loveday. Wednesday—Lecture by Mr. E. H. Johnson, on "The Edison System of Electric Lighting. Thursday—Mr. J. L. Toole and the Toole's Theatre Company. Manager, Mr. George Loveday. Friday—Orchestral Concert. Saturday—Concert. Surrey United Bicycle Club Races.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Band for Promenade, Every Evening from 7 till 9, under the direction of Mr. Oscar Barrett. Orchestral Concert (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Panorama, painted by M. Phillippoteaux. Skating Rink, &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.30. Grand Attractions. Everything Free. 2.0, 8, and 8, Grand Unrivalled Variety Entertainment. A Host of Novelties. Produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.—NOTICE.—All Extra charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LATEST NEWS.

DUBLIN, April 28.

Earl Cowper has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and Earl Spencer has accepted the appointment.

OTTAWA, April 27.

The Senate has adopted the address to the Queen on the Irish question previously passed by the Dominion House of Commons.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Intelligence received here announces that many persons have been killed by the Indians on the Upper Gira River.

The troops encountered a party of Indians in Arizona yesterday and killed six of them.

TOULON, April 27.

The French ironclad *Foudroyante*, after being launched, was driven by a strong westerly wind, and, breaking from her moorings, ran aground. Measures have been taken to float her.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Mr. Blaine was again under examination to-day before the Congressional Committee, and angry personal colloquies occurred between him and Mr. Belmont, one of the members of the Committee. Mr. Blaine reiterated his statement that the Government's policy in South American matters merely aimed at peace.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

The remains of the late Mr. Darwin were interred on Wednesday at noon in Westminster Abbey. The body, which had rested during the night in St. Faith's Chapel, was removed to the porch of the Chapter House preparatory to the formation of the funeral procession. At eleven o'clock the Abbey began to fill with those desirous of paying the last mark of respect to the deceased gentleman. Among those who occupied places in the choir were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, Earl Spencer, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, Sir Henry Parkes, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir Rutherford Alcock, and a great number of gentlemen from Liverpool and other distant parts of the country more or less intimately connected with science. Those specially invited to attend assembled in the Chapter House, and the mourners and relatives of the deceased met in the Jerusalem Chamber. Precisely at twelve o'clock the funeral procession was formed, and passed by the south cloisters to the Abbey, the mourners joining the procession at the end of the south cloister. The coffin, covered with a plain black velvet pall, was then borne through the nave and choir and placed upon trestles immediately under the lantern and in front of the Sacrarium. The Burial Office, in the absence of the Dean, was conducted by the Rev. Canon Prothero, as senior canon, Canon Duckworth assisting. The grave wherein the body is placed at rest is situate in the north aisle of the Abbey, near to that of Sir Isaac Newton, and close to that of Sir John Herschel. The outer coffin is of rough oak with brass handles, and the plate on the lid bears the simple inscription —"Charles Robert Darwin, born February 12, 1809; died April 19, 1882."

Admiral T. Lort Stokes writes:—"May I beg a corner for my feeble testimony to the marvellous persevering endurance in the cause of science of that great naturalist, my old and lost friend, Mr. Charles Darwin, whose remains are so very justly to be honoured with a resting-place in Westminster Abbey? Perhaps no one can better testify to his early and most trying labours than myself. We worked together for several years at the same table in the poop cabin of the *Beagle* during her celebrated voyage, he with his microscope and myself at the charts. It was often a very lively end of the little craft, and distressingly so to my old friend who suffered greatly from sea-sickness. After perhaps an hour's work he would say to me, 'Old fellow, I must take the horizontal for it,' that being the best relief position from ship motion; a stretch out on one side of the table for some time would enable him to resume his labours for a while, when he had again to lie down. It was distressing to witness this early sacrifice of Mr. Darwin's health, who ever afterwards seriously felt the effects of the *Beagle's* voyage."

In an article in *Nature* on the late Mr. Darwin, Professor Huxley writes as follows:—

Not only in these islands, where so many have felt the fascination of personal contact with an intellect which had no superior, and with a character which was even nobler than the intellect, but in all parts of the civilised world it would seem that those whose business it is to feel the pulse of nations and to know what interests the masses of mankind were well aware that thousands of their readers would think the world the poorer for Darwin's death, and would dwell with eager interest upon every incident of his history. In France, in Germany, in Austro-Hungary, in Italy, in the United States, writers of all shades of opinion, for once unanimous, have paid a willing tribute to the worth of our great countryman, ignored in life by the official representatives of the kingdom, but laid in death among his peers in Westminster Abbey by the will of the intelligence of the nation. One could not converse with Darwin without being reminded of Socrates. There was the same desire to find some one wiser than himself; the same belief in the sovereignty of reason; the same ready humour; the same sympathetic interest in all the ways and works of men. But instead of turning away from the problems of nature as hopelessly insoluble, our modern philosopher devoted his whole life to attacking them in the spirit of Heraclitus and of Democritus, with results which are as the substance of which their speculations were anticipatory shadows. The due appreciation or even enumeration of these results is neither practicable nor desirable at this moment. There is a time for all things—a time for glorying in our ever extended conquests over the realm of nature, and a time for mourning over the heroes who have led us to victory. None have fought better, and none have been more fortunate than Charles Darwin. He found a great truth, trodden under foot, reviled by bigots, and ridiculed by all the world; he lived long enough to see it, chiefly by his own efforts, irrefragably established in science, inseparably incorporated with the common thoughts of men, and only hated and feared by those who would revile, but dare not. What shall a man desire more than this? Once more the image of Socrates rises unbidden, and the noble peroration of the "Apology" rings in our ears as if it were Charles Darwin's farewell: "The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our ways —I to die and you to live. Which is the better God only knows."

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Thomas Bolle Bosvile, Esq., of Ravensfield Park, Doncaster, Yorks, and Elizabeth Marion, only daughter of Major-Gen. Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

Also between Capt. Charles Haggard, the Royal Irish Rifles (late 86th), second son of Mr. James Haggard, of Pine Hurst, Bournemouth, and Geraldine, only daughter of Gen. Sir Edward and Lady Selby Smyth, of Derby House, Sunbury-on-Thames.

Also between Mr. T. Cheney Garfit, eldest son of Thomas Garfit, Esq., late M.P. for Boston, and Miss Mina M. Murray, daughter of the late Andrew Murray, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Major and Mrs. Yorke, of Bisham Grange, gave a ball at the Townhall, Great Marlow, on the 21st inst. The Townhall was decorated, and dancing commenced at about ten o'clock, to the strains of Coote and Tinney's band. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Carrington, Colonel Fitzroy Clayton and Lady Isabel Clayton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian, Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wethered, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Major Powell, Captain Selby Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Mackenzie, Captain and Mrs. Robson, Major Carson, &c. Many pretty toilets were worn. The hostess appeared in terra-cotta brocade and satin, trimmed with old point lace. Lady Carrington wore white tulle, with pointed satin bodices exquisitely trimmed with lace and sprays of lilac: diamond ornaments. Lady Isabel Clayton, black tulle, the front of the skirt and bodice profusely embroidered with amber beads. Mrs. Carson, black satin duchesse, honeycombed trimming of heliotrope satin, flounces of Brussels point; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Austin Mackenzie, dress of ivory satin and tulle; bodice trimmed with white jet and lace. Miss Eva Powell, skirt of cream tulle, pointed moire bodice with lace paniers, clusters of lilac on the skirt and bodice. Miss Ada Elmslie, white brocade and tulle, tulle skirt made *en cascade* at the back, with crystal fringe on bodice. White was much worn, and skirts very bouffant at the back. Supper was served at one o'clock, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

A splendid ball was given on the 19th inst. by the Colonel and officers of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh. Upwards of eight hundred guests assembled, shortly after ten o'clock, and were received by the officers. The whole suite of rooms were arranged in Egyptian style, commemorative of the regiment's exploits in Egypt, the orchestras in the two ballrooms, holding the regimental band in one and Adam's quadrille band in the other, being decorated as temples. The refreshment rooms were arranged in the same style, the maids in attendance being dressed in appropriate costumes; plate, pictures, and the colours of the regiment were exhibited, the entrance being a perfect exotic garden, with banks of fern and "42" in white camellias. The pipers were in attendance for the reel and schottische dancing. The dresses worn by the guests were very beautiful and varied, and contrasted well with the uniforms of the Highland and other officers, both military and naval; a great many of the black costumes were glittering with jet. One dress in particular had the front of plain satin covered with loops of jet beads, paniers and pointed bodice of black velvet embossed grenadine, outlined in jet and short sleeves of jet; a tiara and necklace of diamonds mounted on black velvet completed the costume. A dress of white broché gauze was arranged as paniers and puffed train over gold-coloured satin, finished off with a thick ruche round the edge; the sleeves and bodice were edged with gold-coloured leaves and blackberries of pearls; the hair of the wearer was studded with pearl blackberry pins. A white tulle dress over brocade had a long spray of large thistles in old-gold, red, and pink, with gilded cups, leaves, and stalks; on the left shoulder was a smaller spray. One of the loveliest dresses was of cream tulle, made with small flounces in front, and long full skirts at the back; between each two flounces were the roses drooping from their stalks and leaves; on one side was a mass of large fuller blown roses, veiled in frosted cream tulle, and on the bodice were the same, with humming birds.

The fancy-dress ball held in the Pavilion, Brighton, on the 19th inst., in aid of the Brighton Crêche, was a very gay and successful affair. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers, primroses being especially conspicuous, and foliage plants. The music room was reserved for dancing, the music being supplied by Mr. Devin's band, and refreshments were served in the south and north drawing-rooms. The ball was under the distinguished patronage of their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton, &c. Some three hundred persons were present, amongst them Sir Wm. and Lady Bowyer Smyth, Mr. F. and M. W. Bowyer Smyth, Sir George and Lady Pocock and the Misses Pocock, the Mayoress of Brighton (Mrs. W. H. Hallett), the ex-Mayor (Mr. David Smith) and Mrs. David Smith, Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Rowley, Major Schiller, Major Champion, Mrs. Richard Hughes (to whose exertions the existence of the Brighton Crêche is mainly due), the Misses Hughes, Mr. Wyndham King, Mrs. Morant Gale, Mrs. Reginald Collier, Mrs. and Miss Bryan, Mrs. and Miss Shirley Harris, Miss Thorold, Miss Drummond Bailey, Mr. C. Ellis, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Allan Neville, &c. The fancy dresses were fairly numerous, and some of them very pretty. Miss Shirley Harris appeared as Lady Ramsay in *Ticklish Times*, date 1760, hair powdered, a very becoming dress. Miss Bertha Starkey, as Coming Through the Rye, had an effective costume; short red skirt and basque, looped up over a blue skirt, with a large bunch of poppies and corn; large Leghorn hat, trimmed with the same flowers as the dress. Miss M. J. Green, as a Spanish lady, wore a handsome dress of black silk and jetted lace, with crimson scarf, black lace mantilla, and crimson roses on dress and in the hair. Miss Bryan (the hon. sec. of the Brighton Association for the Encouragement of British Woollen Manufactures) wore a dress described as "Cambridge;" it was composed of cream-coloured Spitalfields satin, and a new silk and woollen fabric, specially manufactured at Norwich, trimmed with a handsome sash and scarves of Cambridge blue watered silk; the chief feature of the dress as a fancy costume being the Cambridge coat-of-arms worn on the left shoulder, which was most artistically embroidered; the flowers worn were forget-me-nots and primroses, and the ornaments were of gold and blue enamel, set with pearls and diamonds. The dress served the purpose of its wearer admirably, for it showed how effectively British materials can be blended so as to form a stylish evening toilet. Ice was a pretty dress, white satin and silver tissue draperies, with mother-o'-pearl flowers frosted with diamond dust; the hair also powered with diamond dust, and the whole dress covered with icicles. Miss Lightfoot's costume, that of a Turkish Sultana, was picturesque; jacket of black velvet, beautifully embroidered in gold; scarf and vest of white silk gauze, also embroidered in gold; skirt of crimson satin, trimmed with a profusion of gold fringe, gauze silk trousers, cap and slippers of gold embroidery on black velvet; ornaments, Turkish gold coins.

A brilliant fancy-dress ball was given in the Assembly Rooms, South Mall, Cork, on the 21st inst., in aid of the North and South Charitable Infirmaries. A very large assembly gathered soon after 9.30 o'clock, when dancing commenced to the strains of the Guards band. Among the supporters of the ball present was the Mayor of Cork and party, the High Sheriffs of the county and city of Cork, the Earl of Shannon, Earl and Countess of Bandon, Sir George and Lady Colthurst, Sir Henry Becher, Sir Augustus and Lady Warren, Sir James Cotter, Sir John Arnott, the O'Donovan, General Torrens, C.B., Admiral Hamilton, officers of the Grenadier Guards, Rifle Brigade, Scots Greys, and a great many of the surrounding county families, as well as those living in town. The decorations were very elaborate, and the costumes handsome and varied. A few old Irish peasant costumes were quaint and becoming, and some foreign uniforms and national costumes, also some æsthetic character dresses, attraced attention. Cherry Ripe was prettily carried out in white muslin upon dress and fichu, trimmed with ripe fruit and plenty of leaves, over a cherry skirt, with cherry hose, and black shoes ornamented with bunches of fruit; a tied-down hat with wreath of fruit, and a basketful on one arm. Poppy was uncommonly arranged in a short plain skirt of pale blue satinette, with upright poppies, and smaller buds worked in crewels from the hem upwards; a bodice and upper skirt of red crêpe, cut out like a large poppy, with waistband of greenish grey, representing the head; a large red poppy on the head, and small poppies as ornaments; long gloves with a poppy worked on each. Starlight was all in two shades of dark blue, with a silver scarf arranged very gracefully between skirts, looped with a large silver star and fringe, like radio; stars all over the bodice and veil, and crown of stars. The front of the skirt had seven stars arranged over it. Several splendid old Court dresses and Watteau costumes were to be seen, and some fine old lace and jewels.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Gore-Browne, third son of Colonel Sir Thomas Gore-Browne, K.C.B., and Miss Helenor Shaw-Stewart, eldest daughter of J. A. Shaw-Stewart, Esq., took place on the 20th inst. at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The marriage service was solemnised by the Bishop of Winchester, uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Horsley Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, and the Rev. J. Eyton. The bride wore white brocaded satin, trimmed with valuable lace and diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shaw-Stewart. She was accompanied by six young ladies dressed in apricot-coloured silk dresses, with bonnets covered with Gloire de Dijon roses; each wore a gold spray, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of roses. The church was filled with relations and friends, among whom were: Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart, Sir Thomas and Lady Gore-Browne and Miss Gore-Browne, Lady Selborne, the Hon. W. Palmer and Hon. Freda Palmer, the Hon. J. and Lady Augusta Fiennes and Miss Edith Fiennes, Lady Isabel Stewart, Lady Lawrence, Lady Heron Maxwell, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, Col. and Mrs. Claud Alexander, the Hon. Montague Villiers, and many others. The guests were entertained at breakfast at the residence of Mr. J. A. Shaw-Stewart, 71, Eaton-place, after which the bride and bridegroom departed for Park Corner, Hampshire, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Martineau.

On Wednesday last, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ernest Gambier-Parry (23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), son of Mr. Gambier Parry, of Higham Court, Gloucestershire, with the Hon. Evelyn Elizabeth Palk, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Haldon. The wedding party assembled at the church shortly after eleven o'clock. The bridegroom was attended by the Hon. Reginald Bertie (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) as best man. The bride, who arrived at half-past eleven with her father, was attended to the altar by five bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a white satin dress trimmed with flounces of Brussels lace and orange flowers; and a wreath of orange blossoms was covered by a tulle veil, which was fastened by a diamond arrow, the gift of Miss Charlotte Hesketh, and diamond roses. Her other ornaments were diamond stars, the gift of Lord and Lady Haldon, a diamond and ruby bracelet from Mr. Baird, of Urie, diamond earrings from Mr. Gardiner, and a pearl bracelet from Lady Rolle. She carried a beautiful bouquet of choice white flowers. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white Surat silk, the wide kiltings on the skirt being edged with lace; the bodices were plain, but the sleeves were closely gathered, and each wore a large coloured satin sash, one light blue, another ruby, and a third salmon pink, with the trimmings on their small white straw bonnets to match; the two children, who wore respectively blue and gold coloured sashes, wearing hats trimmed to correspond; all wore white satin shoes. Each lady wore an antique enamel and pearl locket, the gift of the bridegroom. Among the pretty dresses worn by the ladies in the wedding party, we may mention one satin merveilleux of a particularly new and pretty shade of terra-cotta satin merveilleux; the bodice was fully gathered back and front, and paniers and sash were of satin brocade of the same colour; the bonnet was made of the same materials, the strings being fastened with a diamond spray; other ornaments worn with this dress were of diamonds and silver. Another very pretty dress was of steel grey, the skirt of satin, and the long coat-tailed bodice of velvet, trimmed with iridescent passementerie, and bonnet to match. There was a beautiful dress of violet velvet, with which a white bonnet with feathers was worn. Another dress was of brown satin, with deep collar and cuffs of old Spanish point, with bonnet of the same. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. John Wills, rector of Bovey, Devon, and private chaplain to Lord Haldon, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Farrar, curate of St. Paul's, the bride being given away by her father, Lord Haldon. The ceremony over, the wedding party left the church for Lord and Lady Haldon's residence in St. George's-place, where the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Hon. Mr. Trefusis, Colonel Walrond, and a very large party of relatives and friends, assembled to breakfast. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Gambier-Parry left for Haldon House, near Exeter, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of ruby velvet and cashmere, with feather hat to match.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Earl DELAWARR, stated that the report that Sir Augustus Paget had signed a protocol for the cession of Assab, on the eastern shores of the Red Sea, to Italy was entirely without foundation.

The House of Commons was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given; and on his return the SPEAKER announced that the Royal Assent had been given by Commission to the General Improvements (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill and other Bills.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end o each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solution must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

Correct solutions to Acrostic, No. 9, will not be published until next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(TWENTY-FIFTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

In he goes, and up he goes,
My first, and eke my second too.
Sure ne'er before from this our shore
Sailed vessel with so small a crew.

1.

The next in power and next in crime,
To the arch enemy, and "was fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies."

2.

Could laws again the land to peace,
And happiness restore,
Our hearts would ne'er be at rest—
We still should think of more.

3.

That I'm no sham or counterfeit
I honestly may claim.

4.

And I am all fictitious,
I have nothing but a name.

5.

But very few good sureties can be found,
For full three thousand ducats I'll be bound.

6.

Come you girls come out to-night
And dance by the light of the moon,
But if one of the name should come in sight,
I guess you'd vanish soon.

7.

"Whose limbs were made in England, you show us here
The metal of your pasture."

APSLEY.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed for money at 101⅛ to 101⅜; and 101 1-16 to 101 11-16 to 101 13-16 for the account.

The subscription list of the Royal Italian Opera Company, Limited, will close to-day (Saturday) for London, and on Monday for the country. We hear that nearly all the capital has been subscribed.

The current number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* affords an apparent indication of the effect which agricultural depression produces upon the Church. The list of vacant benefices is unusually large. In the diocesan of Lincoln there are sixteen, in that of Norwich fifteen, in Hereford diocese nine, in Bath and Wells, Oxford, Peterborough, and St. Alban's dioceses, five each.

A parliamentary return, published on Friday from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the house-property and building-land possessed by them in London and the neighbourhood, and not included in the return recently made to the House of Commons, shows that the annual rents under beneficial leases amounts to £9,000; from ground-rents, to £57,700; from ground-rents in respect of estates held jointly with other parties under special Acts of Parliament to £15,000; from rack-rents to £141,000; and from rack-rents in respect of estates held jointly with other parties under special Acts of Parliament to £490.

Archdeacon Hey, acting as deputy for the Chancellor of York, on Thursday delivered judgment in the Diocesan Consistory Court in a suit by Colonel Rhodes against the Vicar of Darrington. Colonel Rhodes prayed that a reredos erected in the church might be removed because it was idolatrous and illegal; that curtains hung on the east wall might be removed because they were unauthorised; that *new* Commandments might be put up and a dole board replaced. [It does not state what *new* Commandants the Colonel requires.] The Chancellor's judgment went against Colonel Rhodes on every point, and in dismissing the suit the Chancellor ordered Colonel Rhodes to pay all possible costs. Notice of appeal was given.

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